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JPRS-UMA-86-026

19 MAY 1986

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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19 MAY 1986

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

ADM SOROKIN ON MILITARY-PATRIOTIC UPBRINGING OF YOUTH

Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Adm A. Sorokin, 1st deputy chief of Main Political Directorate, Soviet Army and Navy: "To Raise Patriots"]

[Text] The glorious traditions of the older generations are living, developing and multiplying today. The Soviet youths are continuing the exploits and deeds of their fathers and grandfathers. As regards their activity, I know the army and navy youth better. If we speak on the whole, they are remarkable people. For them the sanctity of military duty is incarnate. Arriving from military service, in a short time the young people master the most complex electronic instruments and the most improved combat equipment inquisitively and with enthusiasm.

The Soviet servicemen are not only able to master weapons. They participate actively in creative labor. They erect housing and cultural-domestic facilities with their hands. The railroad servicemen laid the most difficult hundreds of kilometers at the construction site of the century--the BAM [Baykal-Amur Main Line Railway]. The military vehicle drivers are working in a shock-like manner and with great enthusiasm in the busy time of gathering the harvest on the fields of Siberia and Kazakhstan, the Kuban and North Caucasus, the Volga and Don, the Ukraine and Belorussia.

The men of the limited contingent of Soviet troops who are helping the friendly people of Afghanistan are performing their international duty under most difficult conditions with honor and dignity.

The exploits of many men who are guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and performing their international duty are crowned with the stars of Hero of the Soviet Union and combat orders and medals.

Patriots are not born. They are molded. They are forged by the Soviet way of life, the family and school, our social organization, labor and troop collectives, and the entire system for ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination. Let us take our parental home. Pay attention to the love and respect with which the youngsters look at family relics--their grandfathers' and fathers' combat medals and orders, their photographs of when they were still young which have yellowed with time, their red-starred overseas caps, peakless caps, and soldiers' helmets. This always causes in them pride, delight, and the desire to be

just as those who now are already the old soldiers. The lofty moral charge obtained in the family almost always remains for all their lives.

Or here a young lad came to school or PTU [vocational and technical school]. Here, in addition to many teachers he is cheerfully met by the military instructor. The introduction of the post of military instructor in the schools and PTU's at one time improved significantly the patriotic indoctrination of the pupils. Drawn to this work are basically reserve officers, people who have good knowledge of army and navy life, contemporary weapons, and combat equipment. They skillfully organize lessons on primary military training. In special, well equipped classrooms the youngsters study the design of the assault rifle, grenade, and mortar and they learn how to use means for individual defense.

It is believed that this important work which leaves an indelible trace in the boys' hearts should be performed in an inspired manner and with enthusiasm and not formally (as happens now and then). It is good when honored war veterans and labor veterans come to the schoolboys and pupils of the vocational and technical schools and, within the framework of this patriotic work, themselves attract the youth to noble deeds. This is what happened, for example, in the capital's school No 703 of Voroshilovskiy Rayon. A communist construction detachment has been operating here for many years already under the symbolic name of "Fervent Hearts." Together with their parents and brother-soldiers of the servicemen who died, each year during recess days they travel out to the places of the fiercest battles in the Smolensk area and in Belorussia, place memorial signs on the common graves, and study the combat route of the famous Soviet divisions and regiments.

In this connection, I especially stress, a sense of participation in the exploits of the heroes of the revolution and the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and of the shock workers of the peaceful construction sites gives rise to noble aspirations in the youthful soul. We should not forget that more than 40 years have already passed since the war. New generations of people have grown up who do not remember and do not know the roar of artillery, the ominous squeal of aerial bombs, or the burdens and deprivations of war. Therefore, it is not surprising that among some portion of the youth we encounter manifestations of unconcern and indifference, complacency, and an underestimation of the actual military danger and threat of possible war. We should persistently instill in the youth a sense of historic responsibility for the fate of the motherland and the achievements of socialism and constant political vigilance.

Great hopes are placed in the DOSAAF organizations which, having a substantial material and technical base, are training specialists for our Armed Forces--drivers, radio operators, parachutists, and divers, and developing military-applied types of sport. Now DOSAAF USSR unites more than 100 million people in its ranks. Of them, more than 75 percent of the pupils and working youth are 14 years of age or older. It would be desirable if there were molded in the draftee youth more reliably psychological stability, physical endurance, and a high degree of training. And, of course, such qualities, which are important on the approaches to army service, as a sense of collectivism, friendship, comradeship, and discipline.

Much that is positive in this plane is found in the Belorussian and Latvian SSR's and in the Kuybyshev, Ulyanovsk, Bryansk, Penza, Belgorod, and other oblasts. Here much is being done so that for the young people military service and defense of socialism's achievements are an extremely honorable matter. It is not by chance that arriving in the cities and villages of these republics frequently are letters from the Armed Forces with thanks from commanders and political officers for the preparation of the young people for service in the Armed Forces. For example, in recent years 90 natives of the Belgorod area have been awarded state rewards for successes in service. This is the truth--an heroic land gives rise to heroic people!

The military commissariats are making a large contribution to the cause of preparing the youths for service in the Armed Forces. Many of them introduced such an innovation as the ceremonial giving, to the youths, of the papers calling them up for service. Imagine the emotional and indoctrinational charge which is contained in the ceremony where the call-up papers are awarded to the draftees in a festive environment in the activities hall of a higher educational institution or in the club of an enterprise. When the heartfelt words of the frontline veterans, men in the reserve, and comrades are heard. You see the pride in the eyes of the youths....

But we cannot fail to be worried by the neglect of patriotic indoctrination and the preparation of the youth for service in some places. At times, young people reach the troop unit who are poorly developed physically, do not have elementary technical knowledge, have a poor notion of their sacred duty, and are not accustomed to elementary order. Moreover, sometimes with habits and inclinations which are foreign to our Soviet ethics. In our opinion, local party, trade union, and Soviet organs should improve significantly the organization of quality preparation of the youth for service. So as to to exclude where possible the arrival of youths in the army who are poorly indoctrinated and not completely prepared for the accomplishment of their duty.

The combat readiness of the units and ships, we repeat, now begins in the family and school and in the labor collective. In the draft of the new wording of the CPSU Program it says that "an important task of the party's ideological-indoctrinational work is military-patriotic indoctrination and the molding of a readiness to defend the socialist fatherland and give it all their strength and, if necessary, also life." In this connection it is believed very important to increase the responsibility of the family, educational institutions, and labor collectives persistently for the preparation of the youth for military service.

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CSO: 1801/119

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

MILITARY PROCURATOR ON DISCIPLINE

/Editorial Report/ Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 April 1986 Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by Justice Lieutenant General V. Popov, chief military prosecutor, under the rubric "Commander and the Law" and the heading "without pauses and compromises" which notes that "the consolidation of discipline, organization, and order in all spheres of state and social life is an urgent requirement of the times" and that "organization and discipline are important items of the armed forces' combat potential." However, Popov comments, in almost every case of the violation of military discipline "you can see that there need not have been a crime if the commanders and chiefs had displayed high exactingness and been concerned for the maintenance of statutory order in the subunit and for their subordinates' daily lives and needs."

Popov goes on to dismiss the use of the number of sentences passed as a criterion for assessing the level of discipline and, noting the need for restructuring work style and methods, complains of excessive bureaucracy and "paper-shuffling" leading to disregard for "documents which are really serious and extremely necessary." Noting that "the personal exemplariness of leaders" is very important for the consolidation of military discipline and that "instances are still encountered of an unexacting attitude on the part of chiefs, political organs, and party organizations toward those who violate the statute and law and behave in an unseemly fashion in service and in daily life," Popov criticizes "those who like to use their official position for personal purposes" and concludes that "much must be done to strengthen the contacts of commanders, political organs, and staffs with the military procuracy organs."

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CSO: 1801/161

WARSAW PACT

CSSR ARMY'S ROLE, TIES WITH USSR VIEWED

PM271018 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 March 1986 Second Edition carries on page 5, under the rubric "In United Combat Ranks," an 1,800-word article by Colonel B. Ivanov entitled "The Czechoslovak People's Army."

Ivanov begins by tracing the history of the Czechoslovak People's Army since the formation of its first battalion in March 1943, presents an overview of its present-day structure and equipment, and concludes:

"Czechoslovak servicemen are educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, patriotism and socialist internationalism, and loyalty to the combat friendship with the Soviet Army and the other allied armies from Warsaw Pact countries. Socialist competition within the Czechoslovak People's Army has a mass nature. It became particularly widespread on the eve of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which opens 24 March.

"Close bonds of brotherhood link servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army. Our combat collaboration, which originated during the period of joint struggle against fascism, is being enriched with new meaning and becoming increasingly multifaceted. There is systematic exchange of experience in military building and personnel training and education. The cultivation of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism is the core of educational work.

"Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and Lieutenant General J. Klich, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate, visited the USSR in 1985. Contacts between political organs are an important means of further strengthening cooperation between our fraternal armies.

"Firm friendly ties have been established between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army's Central Group of Forces. There are regular meetings between Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen, exchanges of work experience, joint seminars, friendship evenings, and sports events.

The two armies' cooperation is enriched by regular joint exercises and also by the exchange of subunits from the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army for the purpose of joint training. The Czechoslovak People's Army plays an active part in joint exercises of Warsaw Pact armies, displaying readiness to perform its patriotic and international duty jointly with the allied countries' fraternal armies.

Combat collaboration, just like all-around Soviet-Czechoslovak ties as a whole, is developing along an ascending line on the firm basis of internationalist relations enshrined in the 1970 USSR-CSSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

"Together with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the socialist community states, the Czechoslovak People's Army vigilantly and firmly guards peace and socialism. Boundlessly devoted to the party and the people, the Czechoslovak People's Army is prepared, together with the Soviet Army and the armies from the other fraternal countries, to defend peace and the gains of socialism."

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CSO: 1801/155

ARMED FORCES

COL GEN YASHIN DISCUSSES OFFICER CADRE POLICIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Yu. Yashin, first deputy commander, Strategic Rocket Forces: "A Reserve for Promotion"]

[Text] In rereading the lines of the pregress party documents, one unwittingly catches oneself thinking that their provisions again and again force one to consider the state of affairs in those areas of work where one's duty requires one to take part directly. Analysis and comprehension of the state of affairs through the prism of the requirements of these documents enables one to see in more full relief both the shortcomings in one's work, and reserves for improving its quality and effectiveness.

Take, let us say, work with cadres. In the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the Country, the tasks in this area are formulated tersely and with utter clarity: "To improve the selection, placement and retraining of supervisors and specialists and increase demands upon cadres."

Improve the selection and placement... In the multi-faceted work with cadres under our army conditions, paramount concern on the part of military soviets, headquarters, political organs and party organizations is about the selection of people for command positions. And this is understandable. In any military collective -- from a crew to a large unit -- the commander is the central figure. It is namely on him, the sole commander, that both the combat readiness and the moral atmosphere in the collective largely depend. And in a combat situation, for which, in the final analysis, we are preparing, he is largely responsible for accomplishing the mission and achieving victory.

Another facet in the problem of working with cadres, the preparation of a reserve for promotion to commanders' positions, is also shaped by the significance of the figure of the commander in the military formation. Who will replace the commander in the case of need? This appears to be an unnecessary question, since the commander has a formal deputy, and not only one. Nevertheless, it is necessary to consider this question. Life convinces one of this. Sometimes (and, unfortunately, not infrequently) one meets such facts as these. Having uncovered some unsolved task in a unit or subunit, one

hears the facile, optimistic answer:

"I am not informed, it was not entrusted to me."

And he shows not a twinge of guilt, as though he is not involved in such matters. "It was not entrusted to him..." And there are still deputy commanders who are constantly faced with questions to decide, but try to put them off, telling the questioner to go back to the commander, to whom it is supposedly clearer. One asks whether such a deputy will also avoid making decisions in a combat situation if it is necessary to replace the commander? Not there, he says, it is another matter and there one cannot put them off.

I am convinced that if he is wary of making a decision in a comparatively simple situation he will be unlikely to take on responsibility in a more difficult one, which is associated with risk for the lives of people. Excessive carefulness, indecisiveness and lack of initiative are the antitheses of commander's qualities, and there must not be any place for them in the work of any officer.

Speaking frankly, not that long ago we were rather lenient toward such a style of work, excusing it by youth, or inexperience, or even by position, saying that since he is not a commander there is no need. Today, when the demands upon cadres have increased everywhere, we have an ever more impatient attitude toward such style.

It is known that decisive factors in promoting an officer are the level of his political and moral maturity, competence, and his readiness and capability to make bold decisions and take on himself complete responsibility for their implementation. Understandably, these qualities do not come to an officer in and of themselves. They are acquired in the accomplishment of everyday practical tasks, and much here depends on the commander or supervisor. If he persistently teaches his deputies, combining high demandingness with trust, and inculcates in them independence, initiative and a feeling of responsibility, then they will rapidly grow into their duties.

For example, Lt Col A. Kasyanov worked with his deputies in precisely this way. When he was assigned to a higher position, and his deputy, Maj A. Perminov commanded the unit, doubts were expressed as to whether he, the new commander, could maintain the unit on "Kasyanov's level."

Time showed that there was no basis for doubt. The glory of the leading unit did not grow dim. To the contrary, it shone with new heights of achievement. Kasyanov's former deputy and student confidently took the reins of commander in his hands, and quickly became acclimated to his new position. And when he had consolidated on "Kasyanov's heights," he led the men in the achievement of new heights. As long as officer Perminov commanded the unit it remained among the leading units, and achieved only the highest indices. As a result the officer received a new promotion.

For most commanders, concern about their deputies as their successors is a top priority. But a different situation also occurs. The case of Lt Col A.

Ivanov is still fresh in many of our memories. This commander of an outstanding unit was in all respects, as it is said, on the heights -- a superb specialist, demanding, energetic, constantly in search of new innovations. But the opportunity to promote Ivanov arose. Naturally, the question arose as to who should replace him. We refer to the unit commander on this matter: What do you propose? And the commander pondered. He said that it was difficult to name anyone, as his deputies were not yet ready.

Having assessed thoroughly the situation, the senior commander changed his intention about transferring Ivanov to a higher duty. His decision was strict, but fair. Since in 3 years he did not develop a single deputy equal to himself, he would continue to serve in his previous position and make up the deficiency. And for some time more Lt Col Ivanov remained the unit commander. Only now he took into account his past mistakes. And he began to view his deputies differently. It turned out that all of them were industrious and capable officers. One was transferred with a promotion to another unit. A second replaced Lt Col Ivanov himself.

Yes, the demands which time places upon cadres today are higher than ever. Today mere industriousness is no longer sufficient, it was emphasized at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The importance of such professional qualities as a feeling for that which is new, initiative and boldness is ever increasing. Not only the commander, but every officer must possess these qualities, and especially one who, by virtue of his duty position, is obligated to be ready at any moment to fulfill commanders' functions. And he must not wait to be taught, but must himself strive. After all, water does not flow under an immobile rock.

And at times it happens that a capable officer is named deputy, thereby expressing confidence that he merits accomplishing the next stage of growth, and one looks and sees that this growth has not taken place. What happened? It turns out that the officer stopped working to improve himself, believing that the duty of deputy was nothing more than a rung from which he would undoubtedly be promoted.

I think that this example is instructive in this regard. Having become a unit deputy commander, Maj I. Kravtsov, recently the commander of an outstanding subunit, worked for the first few months diligently and energetically in his new duty position, displaying boldness and initiative. At the senior headquarters it was quickly noted with satisfaction that the appointment was a successful one. But then Kravtsov was awarded his next military rank and much began to change. His intensity in his work declined, his initiative and organization disappeared somewhere, and serious omissions appeared in his solving of tactical tasks.

The commander and the party organization intervened effectively and forced the officer-communist to work at his full capacity. Then Kravtsov experienced many unpleasant minutes. In return, now he remembers with gratitude those who did not allow him to backslide, but pointed out his shortcomings in a principled, party manner.

all of its cadre policy the CPSU will contribute to the promotion to leadership of politically mature, highly moral, competent and initiative filled workers..." These party instructions are a guide for us in our work with cadres, and, in particular, in preparing a reserve for promotion. This year the scheduled certification of officers is coming. We have highly skilled, ideologically mature officers, who are thoroughly trained, militarily and politically. At the same time, we also have unsolved problems in the work of indoctrinating and placement of officers. A topical discussion, aimed at the future, was held on this in particular, at a military soviet session.

Oral certification has become widespread in our troop units, for the purpose of making an effective evaluation of the political, moral and professional qualities of officers. Candidates for the position of unit commander are characterized in the presence of the large unit commander and the chief of the political department; officers of cadre organs and representatives of the central apparatus. This facilitates more careful study of candidates and development of a unified opinion about them. Moreover, it increases the opportunity to make timely adjustments in the list of cadre reserves.

Naturally, being placed on the reserve for promotion is viewed merely as the first step of preparing an officer for a new position. Then there begins a more careful check of his qualities and the formation of a future commander. In each headquarters and political organ there is a list of those who are projected for future promotion.

Such practice helps better judge the individual traits of a person and what help it is necessary to give him. The headquarters issues individual semi-annual tasks to candidates for promotion. Every quarter discussions are carried out with them on questions concerning their activity and professional skills. Visiting a unit, large unit commanders personally check the course of commanders' training and analyze the participation of these officers in the training and indoctrination of the men. Among our forces the practice has become established by which candidates for unit commander are always involved in the annual meetings of unit commanders.

A promotion in service always entails new achievements. At the same time it is a test of the maturity of the person. Therefore, in our concern about the political, businesslike and professional qualities of officers, we strive not to omit one other thing -- their moral temperament. It is necessary to seriously correct those who, upon assignment to a higher position, seem to change and display crudeness and arrogance. And for some people we even seek out more suitable duty positions.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of political organs and party organizations in the selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres. The military soviet constantly pays attention to ensuring that all cadre questions are resolved with their direct participation.

work indefatigably and find unusual and truly creative solutions; and not only find them, but also defend and persistently implement them.

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CSO: 1801/135

ARMED FORCES

LETTER ASKS HOW WOMAN CAN BECOME OFFICER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Capt Lt A. Orlov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Irina's Dream Came True"]

[Text] "I am a school girl in the 10th Grade. I dream about becoming an officer in the Armed Forces. I am writing you because KRASNAYA ZVEZDA frequently publishes photographs of female officers, but I have never seen an answer to the question which interests me: how they become officers. Trust that this is not a whim; I do not want any other destiny. How can I fulfill my dream if there are no military schools where we are accepted? But, after all, women become officers. How?"

Letters like that sent by Yelena Taranenko appear frequently in the editors' mail.

Should I answer a letter with a letter, as usual? But, recalling, I begin to make a phone call to Vladivostok.

"Please ask Lt Yefremova to come to the telephone."

I wait a minute and then hear a voice through the rustle of the long distance telephone line.

"Hello! Sr Lt Yefremova."

Well, Sr Lt! I congratulate Irina on her new rank and make my request; that she tell girls through the newspaper about her path to an officer's profession. Irina laughs and declines. "You, yourself know; tell the story if it is necessary. We talked for a few minutes about Vladivostok, the weather, and Irina's successes in her service. I ask, "Is it difficult?" She answers, "It is normal; I am managing." Before I hang up the phone I ask what Sr Lt Yefremova wishes for girls who dream about an officer's future. After a moment of silence, Irina answers:

"Of course, that they be true to their dream, and also, that they have courage..."

It is a pleasure to tell about this young lady. Where to begin? From how her dream arose and how those around her reacted? They reacted in different ways. For more than a year or two Irina heard only: "What is this you have dreamed up! The Navy is not woman's work..." She herself did not seem to know that it was not for women. But what was she to do; would she really have to abandon her dream?

Many advised her to do so. And they spoke ironically; each in his own way. There were people whose opinions she valued. "You have abilities; develop them. The world is large enough in the naval service." For the Baltic winds it is not far to Irina's native Velikiye Luki. Jump over the Chulskoye and there it is. Not yet having lost all the freshness of the sea, they call and disturb. It is as if they do not allow one to leave. Irina's father, Aleksey Ivanovich, although never a sailor, especially loved everything connected with the sea. I think that he alone understood her. As a matter of fact...

"It is too bad," he said, "that you were not born a little boy, daughter." And he fell silent, no doubt remembering his own boyhood dreams, which the war did not let him fulfill.

After 8th Grade, always decisive in her actions, Irina, understanding firmly that naval service was her only calling, wrote a letter to Leningrad, to the Nakhimov Naval School. She placed her application in the envelop: "I wish to become a student at the Nakhimov School...I earnestly request that you not refuse."

For a month she met the postman secretly from her parents, several houses from her own. Quietly and seemingly nonchalantly she asked: "Is there is anything for the Yefremov's?" And, one day, she received an envelop with an official stamp instead of a return address. The letter was for her!

"Dear Irina! If you wish to associate your life with the sea," she read, "I advise you to acquire the profession of a radio operator, cook, or another necessary profession. And then to get a job on a steamship." It was signed by an admiral...illegibly.

She flew into a rage. She ran away somewhere, not making out the road, and whispered half in tears: "So, this is how it is. The admiral himself sails, but me, I'm supposed to stay with the pots and pans!"

That day she resolved once and for all. She would become a military sailor. I defiance of everything; no matter what.

Secondary school was completed. On her certificate was a straight line of "5's" ["A's"]. And, in her desk drawer was a pile of rejections from almost all of the naval schools. Where should she go, and what should she undertake? After thinking about it, Irina went to the Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transport.

Had she renounced her dream? Given up and folded her wings? Not in the slightest. Irina, as before was moving toward her dream. Only she was

moving, like a sail against the wind, by intermediate tacking. Today's navy, she calculated, is the child of scientific and technological progress, engineering thinking embodied in mechanics, automation and electronics. First, Irina would become the equal of the men in all of these areas of wisdom, and become a good, no, an outstanding, engineer in computer electronics, and then -- we will see!

The institute was left behind. She graduated as one of the best students. After her graduation she went to the military commissariat. They listened to her, looked at her diploma, but made hopeless gestures. It was not done. Repeated visits to other military commissariats brought nothing. She had a profession, knowledge and desire enough for several, which was needed by the Navy, and not a gleam of hope of fulfilling her dream.

There was reason to despair. It was probably more from this, from despair, that she resolved to take her next step. The train rushed her from the Baltic to Kemerova, far from the ocean, where she received an allocation, and she suddenly got off at the capital. She got off and after a time opened the doors of a building which led her to the Moscow military commandant's office.

The colonel-jurist, having looked over the documents which she had accumulated over the years, all rejections, raised his eyes and smiled reassuringly:

"You are quite a person, Irina. And, apparently, you will achieve your goal. But, for the time being, go to the place where you received your allocation and get yourself settled. Then go to the military commissariat."

"But I have already been to the military commissariats many times. How long am I to wait for the weather at the seashore?"

"Wait if you truly have a dream..."

Irina did not know, and could not know, that recently a document was approved on the procedure for accepting women for service as officers. Her calculation made while still in school turned out to be correct. Having a military related specialty opened the way.

A year later she took the military oath at the Pacific Fleet. Her cherished dream had come true! She became a naval officer involved in electronics.

This is the path. This is how it is. And although today, I believe, it is easier for girls who dream about serving as officers to achieve their goal than it was for Irina, there is something for them to draw from her fate. After all, even today service as officers for women is not yet such a frequent phenomenon. And not all those who want to can become lieutenants; only those who truly cannot dream of another destiny for themselves. And the path, to answer Yelena Taranenko finally, is to obtain higher education in a specialty required by the armed forces, and to apply to a military commissariat.

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CS0: 1801/135

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RUSSIAN LANGUAGE PRE-DRAFT TRAINING IN CENTRAL ASIAN OBLAST

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Col G. Ivanov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Try On the Greatcoat, Son... How Youths in Namangan Oblast Are Prepared For Military Service"]

[Text] This conversation took place in one of the units of the Turkestan Military District soon after my trip to Namangan Oblast.

"You can study the geography of the country from the table of organization of our company," noted Sr Lt S. Korotkov, the political officer, with a jocular intonation. "Judge for yourselves. We have inductees serving with us from 10 union republics. On the whole we receive worthy replacements..."

Suddenly the officer took a breath and after a brief pause continued:

"Only one thing troubles us. Not all of them know Russian well. Therefore, it is difficult for them to master their military specialties.

As an example the political officer named Pvt N. Dzhabarov, called up into the army from Azerbaijan.

"It was difficult, both for him and for us. Especially at the beginning; he lagged far behind his fellow soldiers. Only by the end of the second year of service were matters corrected.

I knew that there were several soldiers from Namangan in the subunit. I was interested in how things were coming with them.

"You know, they have less problems with the Russian language." The answer pleased me. He seemed to confirm that which I had become convinced of during my trip to Namangan Oblast.

The population there is basically of Uzbek nationality. Russians comprise 2.7 percent and they live primarily in the cities. Therefore, in rural areas one seldom hears Russian speech. But the people are becoming more and more convinced of the need to know Russian, which we in the country have voluntarily accepted as the means of international communication. It is

especially important that youths reach this understanding as early as possible. The specifics of military labor and the nature of the tasks to be accomplished make it necessary for each soldier to act quickly and to understand the commander's order immediately, which is impossible if a language barrier exists. In short, this is yet another important aspect of preparing young people for army service.

In Namangan Oblast the language problem is being solved successfully. I recall smiling, brown eyed Pvt Atmakhon Otakhanov, called into the army from Turakurganskiy Rayon. He is an outstanding soldier in military and political training and was elected by his comrades to the komsomol buro. From the very first day the soldier's service went, as we say, without a hitch. And in large part this is due to the fact that he speaks Russian freely.

"I love Russian language," smiled Otakhanov. And he stated more specifically: "I have loved it since the 6th grade of secondary school. Then a new teacher, Farida Rakhimova, began to teach Russian to us.

The soldier spoke so excitedly and with such fervor that I could not help but think: and how remarkable it would be if Pvt Dzhabarov and other soldiers whose knowledge of Russian is poor had such a teacher. Just the same, the individuality of the pedagogue is not the sum and substance of the problem. All the boundaries are wider; they extend beyond the limits of the general educational school. Although it was precisely from there that our discussion with A. Voyekov, second secretary of the Namangan party obkom began.

"Undoubtedly, the role of the school in teaching young people from the national republics and oblasts the Russian language is great," he emphasized. We in the oblast, and specifically, for example, in Kasansayskiy Rayon, at one time devoted little attention to this, which, of course, could not help but impact on the level at which the students mastered the Russian language. With respect to this, in 1980 the party obkom adopted a special decree. Numerous organizational efforts were required to change the situation for the better.

At that time a great deal needed to be changed, most of all the established methodology. Now active forms of training and games predominate, which increase the emotional perception of the training material and the impression it makes in the consciousness of the students. For example, I visited the office of Russian language in the rural school where G. Salakhutdinov teaches, and was convinced that it hardly differs from a VUZ office. The teachers in the methodological association led by A. Shelest, in addition to their lessons, carry out active Russian circle work.

The number of participants in the Russian language olympiad increased significantly in the oblast. Schools for more intensive study of Russian were opened with the active participation of educational workers. The experience of their work was approved by a special commission of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education. As a result, the number of such schools began to increase.

Particular attention is paid to youths who in a year or two will fill the ranks of the defenders of the homeland. Conscripsts improve their knowledge of Russian in special classes. They improve it taking into account the nature of

their forthcoming army service. Workers in the oblast department of education have developed lectures for teachers of all specialties on the topics: "Military-patriotic indoctrination of students during lessons and out of class," "The role and importance of Russian language for students in national schools who are studying initial military training," as well as all kinds of visual aids and training materials in the Russian language.

S. Kozlova, deputy chief of the oblast department of education, suggested that I acquaint myself with the number of placards dedicated to the experience of the best military instructors in the oblast, and commented on them with great enthusiasm. Thus I heard for the first time about the attractions which the school military instructor, D. Dzhalalov, an outstanding educator of the republic, is able to find in his methodology. His "favorite hobby horse" is the extensive use of technical means of training in his lessons. He uses segments from training and popular films in Russian. And I became acquainted with another military instructor, outstanding educator of the USSR, reserve Sr Lt S. Muysanbayev, at his work place. He has been working in a rural school for several years. During this time the school team twice was victorious in the oblast finals of the military sports games, Zarnitsa and Orlenok, and earned a diploma in the republic competitions. More than 10 of the military instructor's students became officers or entered military schools during this same time. A characteristic detail is that Muysanbayev conducts his lessons only in Russian.

The party, soviet and trade union organs and the mass information and propaganda media pay constant attention to the problems of the study of Russian in the oblast. Thus, the oblast newspaper which publishes in the Uzbek language, NAMANGANSKAYA PRAVDA, is conducting a correspondence school for study of Russian on its pages. Responding to the requests of readers in remote rayons and oblasts, the republic television is successfully carrying out a correspondence school for television viewers. On the oblast radio the broadcast, "Russian Language -- The Language of Friendship," has become traditional. Frequently A. Khodzhayev, honored teacher of the Uzbek SSR, who has already been teaching Russian language in Uzbek schools for a quarter century, speaks over the radio. Quite some time has passed since the appearance on oblast radio of the mother of the Shadzhililov brothers from the Kugay village, but Namangan residents still remember this.

"Why did five of your sons become military pilots?" the radio announcer then asked their mother.

"Because," she answered, "since childhood they loved our multinational Soviet homeland and since childhood they prepared themselves for military service. It is also not unimportant that they diligently studied Russian language and, therefore, did not lag behind when they studied in military school."

Nevertheless, there are still unsolved problems in the great and necessary work which is being conducted in Namangan Oblast with considerable success. The pedagogical school, for example, located in one of the rayon centers in the oblast, Chust, so far is preparing inadequately skilled Russian language teacher cadres for the national schools.

As the specialists say, to create a favorable language environment means to create the best conditions for everyone who wishes to study the language. Important here are even such "trivialities" as the presence and sale of small format dictionaries and phrase books. I visited the specialized "Uchitel" [teacher] bookstore in Namangan, but saw on the counter only the two volume Russian-Uzbek dictionary, which, as the salespersons explained, is purchased unwillingly due to its large format. Small format dictionaries went on sale several years before and were immediately sold. The demand for phrase books, placards, visual aids for the study of Russian in kindergartens and the junior classes of secondary school remains unsatisfied.

There are still many unused reserves for the study of Russian in Namangan. Today they are being discussed in schools, higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, vocational and technical schools, and in the collectives of enterprises and institutions. And it is not only being talked about. Practical steps are also being taken so that all residents of the oblast can speak freely the language of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples. This work is paying for itself with interest by the intensified Communist indoctrination of young people; further improvement of their training for service in the Armed Forces; and the exemplary fulfillment of military duty by the oblast envoys.

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CSO: 1801/0135

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL ON ARMY, NAVY DAY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Unsigned article: "On Watch Over the Fatherland"]

[Excerpt] The current international situation is distinguished by acuteness and tension. The world has approached that point beyond which events may get out of control, which is the direct result of the increased aggressiveness of imperialist policy, most of all of U. S. reactionary circles. And as long as military danger from imperialism exists, increasing the defense might of our country is an objective requirement. The CPSU is making every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which prevents strategic superiority of the forces of imperialism, and that the defense capability of our homeland is perfected in every way. The party is constantly concerned about strengthening the military capability of the Armed Forces, which combines in dialectical unity the military skill, ideological staunchness, organization and discipline of the personnel, their loyalty to their patriotic and international duty and high level of technical equipping.

The basic foundation for strengthening the defense of the Socialist homeland is Communist Party leadership of military organizational development and the armed forces. Policy in the field of the country's defense and security and Soviet military doctrine, which is entirely defensive in nature and directed at defense against attacks from without, are worked out and implemented under its leading role. All of the life and activity of the armed forces are under its ever increasing organizational and directing influence.

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CSO: 1801/0135

ARMED FORCES

REVIEW: ZUBAREV ON 'LENIN, DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST FATHERLAND'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 86 p 2

[Review by Col A. Pershin, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, of book "Leninskoye ucheniye o zashchite sotsialisticheskogo Otechestva" [Lenin's Teaching on Defense of the Socialist Fatherland] by V. Zubarev, Voenizdat, 1985, 176 pages]

[Text] The draft new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes in particular that our party "views defending the Socialist fatherland, strengthening the country's defense and providing state security as among the most important functions of the Soviet state of the whole people." The effectiveness in which these functions are implemented depends largely on the level at which the scientific theory of the defense of the Socialist fatherland is worked out, and on a thorough understanding by officer cadres in the USSR armed forces of its main provisions and conclusions.

The work of military researchers on this problem is continuing. Recently a monograph by professor V. Zubarev, doctor of philosophical sciences, entitled "Lenin's Teaching on the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland" was published. This monograph is devoted to one of the most important problems of the theory and practice of scientific Communism. Already in the introduction the reader's attention is focused on the socio-political nature of Lenin's teaching on defense of the fatherland. It is viewed both as a theory, which studies one of the general and main laws of Socialist revolution, the building of Socialism and Communism and the world revolutionary process as a whole, and as the direct basis for the military policy of the Marxist-Leninist party and the Socialist state.

The author begins with a brief characterization of the pre-history of the teaching, with an analysis of the views of the utopian Socialists. Giving their due to the perspicacity and richness of thought of the representatives of utopian Socialism, the classics of Marxism-Leninism showed the hopelessness of their speculative theoretical structures.

The book emphasizes that Marx and Engels gave a scientific formulation and the first solution to the problem of defending the new Communist society. The author researches the theoretical heritage of Marx and Engels on the questions of protecting the Socialist fatherland, constantly relying on Lenin's

assessments. At the same time the work shows that complete formation of the teaching on the defense of the Socialist fatherland, as an integral and orderly system of theoretical views is associated with the name of V. I. Lenin and his creative revolutionary activity.

Disclosing to the readers the consistent continuity of truly scientific views on the questions of defending the proletarian revolution, the author concentrates particular attention on analyzing the principles of Lenin's approach to this problem. Starting from his concept of the possibility of the victory of the Socialist revolution initially in one or several countries, and the unavoidable desire of the international bourgeoisie to destroy the victorious proletariat, V. I. Lenin makes his conclusion about the need to defend its gains. Viewing this question more broadly and deeply, and retrospectively, relying on analysis of the prospects for the development of the class struggle in the world arena, Lenin expresses one of the most important laws of general sociological significance: "Any revolution is only worth something if it is able to defend itself, but a revolution does not immediately learn to defend itself." In this formulation, as it is stated in the book, is expressed the dialectical unity of the objective aspect of the phenomenon -- the need and complexity of defending the new system -- and the subjective aspect -- the ability to defend itself, overcoming obstacles and solving contradictions which arise.

Developing the ideas of Marx and Engels, Lenin examined the defense of the Socialist fatherland and the gains of Socialism in a number of the other general laws of the Socialist revolution and the building of a new society, which are closely associated with them. From this follows a most important principle of theoretical and practical activity -- a comprehensive approach to solving the problems of the building of Socialism and Communism, while unconditionally ensuring its armed defense.

The author's attempts to single out and formulate the laws and natural laws of the teaching about the defense of the Socialist fatherland, in which their most important requirements are expressed, will certainly be of scientific interest: the need to take into account the growing ferocity of imperialist resistance and of all worldwide reactionary forces to the historic course and development of the world Socialist revolution; the leading role of the armed defense of the gains of Socialism under conditions of intensified imperialist militarism; the dependence of the defense of the gains of Socialism on the degree of its development and the correlation of forces in the world; the correspondence of military organizational development to the nature and general principles of the building of Socialism and to the objective requirements of modern military affairs; the ever increasing leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the defense of the Socialist fatherland and the gains of Socialism; and the unity of actions of the Communist and workers parties in solving this important international task.

The concluding chapter of the book is an analysis of one of the essential aspects of the teaching about the defense of the fatherland; the organic unity of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action. Using rich factual material, the author thoroughly examines problems of both the theory and the

direct practice itself of defending Socialist gains under various specific historical conditions.

Of course, the author could not illuminate all issues to an equal degree. It is unfortunate, in particular, that the monograph does not contain a sufficient reflection of the criticism of modern bourgeois and revisionist falsifiers of the theory studied in the book. It also seems to me that the system of categories of teaching which the author proposes lacks certain important concepts, such as "economic defense," "political defense," "ideological defense," etc. In my view, the author's assertion that, "at the dawn of Soviet power the substance of its defense was essentially just to hold out and preserve the world's only Socialist center," is not entirely accurate. The substance of the defense objectively goes beyond the framework of this task, but it, undoubtedly, reflected its main feature.

On the whole, this monograph is a very notable phenomenon in our military scientific literature. It combines depth of its scientific conclusions with resourcefulness and simplicity in setting forth the material, and it attracts the reader's attention through its class and party approach to assessing the problems of the theory and practice of defending the Socialist fatherland.

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Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 24. Dec 85 pp 46-47

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6367

CSO: 1801/119

GROUND FORCES

PROBLEMS OF FIELD LIVING CONDITIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Lt Col N. Kikeshev, Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District:
"A Campfire in the Snow: Problems of Field Living Conditions"]

[Text] There was nothing but mountains all around. The skis sank into the loose snow with a quiet whisper, and only on the crests of the hills did they raise the snow cover with a crunch, disturbing the canyon's usual quiet. Dozens of kilometers of difficult march lay behind them, and no less lay ahead. In addition, the route was beginning to rise toward the pass.

Captain A. Zagichka looked around. The company, moving in file, had become greatly extended. The men were tired. Even Sergeant B. Kuliyeu, their best cross-country man, whose breathing the company commander could hear back of him, had begun to give out.

The officer looked questioningly at Major S. Stolyarov, battalion commander. He wanted to say: don't you think it's time to make a halt and feed the personnel? He restrained himself, however. He knew that the battalion commander did not have to be reminded of such things.

The battalion was operating in a flanking detachment. Its mission was to reach the "enemy's" rear area and drive him from the pass with a surprise attack.

"Reach the area".... "Surprise attack".... Terse points of an order, only a few words. How much they involved, though! It was difficult to reach the pass in the wintertime even by road. It was even more difficult to go over the snow-covered, icy slopes of the mountains. It had to be done, however, and the motorized rifleman had therefore donned their skis and set out while it was still dark, in order to execute their mission by the assigned time.

Rounding a turn, Captain Zagichka breathed deeply and could not restrain his surprise:

"Comrade Major, I smell smoke!..."

At the bottom of the canyon the fightingmen could suddenly see a tiny field camp.

"Why that is our Warrant Officer Karapetyan with his platoon! He has set up camp!" Sergeant V. Khugayev exclaimed.

There was a surprise in store for the motorized riflemen. Warrant Officer A. Karapetyan had arrived by a different route at this site on the battalion's route and set up the battalion messing point. The field kitchen breathed fire, and next to it stood warming tents with firewood crackling in the stoves....

The news that a meal and a rest awaited the fightingmen after the difficult march rapidly swept through the men and gave them strength. The soldiers brightened up and stood straighter. The field camp was soon filled with joking and laughter. The hot food raised the morale of the men and gave them a new charge of spirit and energy.

Some of them needed medical aid as well. Private G. Mamedov had scraped his leg, and it was treated with iodine and bandaged on the spot.

The halt passed rapidly, but the fightingmen rested well. The tasty meal and the hot tea did their work. Now they could be off again. Ahead lay a battle with the "enemy."

"We give careful attention to operations in mountainous terrain," Major Stolyarov, battalion commander, told me. "Who, if not we who live in the mountains, should handle this? We also try not to forget field living conditions. This is not just a matter of providing the personnel with hot food, a place to warm up and rest. We teach the soldiers themselves to confidently select the site for setting up the tent, to build a fire in the snow and prepare the food. After all, all of this will certainly come in handy in a combat situation...."

The battalion commander was right. The history of the Great Patriotic War provided us with countless examples confirming the fact that not only the art of conducting combat is of enormous importance in a war, but also the art of providing living conditions for the troops and the soldier's ability to adapt to the harsh conditions of life in the field--the ability to survive, I would say. We know that combat operations will not be conducted along carpeted roads, and it is absolutely essential for the soldiers to be able to excavate a dugout, to build a fire and prepare a meal, and a great deal more, in order to retain their fighting efficiency and therefore, the fighting efficiency and combat readiness of the subunit.

"Unfortunately," Major Stolyarov continued, "not every young officer is able to calculate how much food will be needed for the platoon, to set up a tent so that it is not blown over by the wind and does not leak when it rains, to adjust a burner or calculate how much oil will be needed for it. Some of them count on the administrative workers: they will come to our rescue in such situations. But what if there is no administrative worker around? This is why we teach not only the young platoon commanders, but also the soldiers and sergeants, how to organize field living conditions.

The battalion commander receives a great deal of assistance in this work from officers who have acquired service schooling in the Democratic Republic of

Afghanistan. Senior Lieutenant R. Novruzov, for example, has more than once shared his know-how, his "secrets" for warming up in freezing weather and building a fire in the snow and in wet weather.

I was told that Novruzov can build a fire after any kind of downpour. Beneath the overhanging cliffs and the stones, it turns out, one can always find dry grass, moss and branches of bushes which catch fire rapidly and ignite even damp wood. In the woods, beneath the crown of trees, one can always find verticle branches which do not become soaked even in a rain. Birch bark does not become soaked in general and easily ignites in any weather.

...The exercise continued. The company rose higher and higher. A piercing wind, which burned the skin, blew there on the approaches to the pass. It did not scare the fightingmen, however. Faces muffled up tightly, they moved confidently ahead, leaving behind one kilometer after another. At a turn in the goat path, the command "Halt!" was given again. The kettles began to rattle, and fires were built in the snow on the leeward side, behind a cliff which hid them from alien eyes. The flames were small, but adequate for heating up the semi-prepared, frozen food contained in the packs. Tea was brewed with thawed snow. The morale of the men improved. And this hot food would give the fightingmen new strength, which meant that the combat training mission would be accomplished.

11499

CSO: 1801/145

GROUND FORCES

NEW METHOD OF FIRING TRAINING FOR BMP

Moscow ZNAMENONSETS in Russian No 2, Feb 86 p 6

[Article from ZNAMENONSETS "Using Special Charts" by Captain First Class B. Khoziyev, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Military History of the USSR Ministry of Defense and candidate in psychology]

[Text] The regular gunnery exercise session has been completed. And, even though the topic was nothing new, some of the gunners revealed a lack of confidence in their work and made mistakes.

"Don't worry, you learn from your mistakes," remarked one of the NCOs. "By the end of your enlistment, you will be able to get a score of 'outstanding' on anything."

There are no two ways about it: practice makes perfect. However, sometimes training for gunners is a long, drawn-out process. They are slow to master the necessary skills and habits, and this has a negative effect on the level of field training of the squad and platoon.

Experience shows that in order to cut down on the time it takes to train accurate gunners, it is necessary to review the procedures used to train them. This is precisely what was done at the training subunit in which Senior Lieutenant V. Andreyev was serving. Since the start of the winter training period, the exercises have been carried out according to a new procedure.

How is this procedure different from the one used before?

Until recently the company as well as many of the subunits taught trainees by the traditional method: lecture, demonstration, drill. At exercises, for example, the basics of what to do when carrying out fire problems were explained. The lecture was combined with a demonstration of certain methods. Then the trainees carried out these operations on their own. The drills were run until every trainee had learned how to perform the necessary operations correctly on the weapons of the infantry combat vehicle (BMP) under elementary conditions, and then under conditions which were made as much like actual combat as possible. In this case, before actually doing anything, the young soldier had to memorize something and study it, in many cases simply by rote and without paying particular attention to what it all meant, in the hopes that an understanding

of the essence of what was going on would come in time, all by itself. In practice, however, it very often happened that the efforts of the trainees (including the NCOs) did not provide the hoped-for results: the training took more time, there was frequently not enough time, and habits were developed slowly. As for the mistakes which the young soldiers made, they became not the exception, but rather the rule: indeed, it seemed that they learned just mistakes. And this was considered standard operating procedure.

The new method of accelerated training for specialists, which is based on the systematic shaping of the trainees' mental activities, makes it possible to achieve a significant improvement in the effectiveness of training time use. The basic difference between this method and the traditional one is that the development of new skills, abilities and habits in the young soldier is viewed as a process of independent assimilation of a certain action with performance criteria which are known in advance. How can exercises be organized without first studying the material and then using it in practice?

Firstly, it is necessary to collect absolutely all of the information available about the operation of the BMP's weapons which the young soldier is to carry out. Then you have to identify the best sequence of actions for carrying this operation out, from the very first step to the very last. Then it is necessary to prepare for the missions or problem situations, the execution of will include the content of this action. Fourthly, you have to show the trainee how to use these training materials properly.

The thing that sets this method apart from the regular one in terms of form is that teaching, e.g., the rules of gunnery when using the weapons of the BMP, begins immediately, with no preliminary familiarization on them.

The basis for and means of executing this training method are special training charts (field charts and simplified charts) which are the logical compilation of all information on the nature of and methods for executing practical operations in preparing initial settings and adjusting fire. By way of illustration, let us present a section of a training chart of this type and the associated problem. In solving this problem, any NCO can easily grasp the essence of the given method and how it is to be applied in practice.

Problem. A target has appeared in the BMP's arc of fire: a tank, range 2300 m, moving obliquely and approaching. What weapon can be used to destroy the tank at this range, and how is the gunner to do it?

The presence of the training chart and the problem create a unique psychological atmosphere for training. The young soldiers are forced to respond to the questions of the problem, i.e., to solve the problem. And, although they do not yet possess the necessary skills to do this, referring to the chart reveals to them the simplest and straightest way to reach the target. Successful solution of all of the assigned problems creates an enduring interest in the very process or problem-solving, which process becomes more and more thoughtful, speedy, and comprehensive. Gradually, the logic of analyzing the conditions of the problem becomes the logic of the soldiers' own judgment. And referring to the same chart symbols, precepts and conclusions over and over again makes it possible

for the trainees to assimilate the sequence of actions to be performed in carrying out the operation. The special method of carrying out the exercises also helps in this regard.

The NCO training groups consisting of 2-3 men each for a certain set of charts. The trainee who has received his next mission (problem) reads it out loud and makes sure he understands what is required. Then he takes the full training chart, reads aloud what it says and then immediately performs the necessary calculations or operations. His comrades watch to make sure he is solving the problem correctly according to the training chart and to check his final answers.

In our example, this would take the following form:

The first question on the training chart as to whether there is a target in the BMP's arc of fire: the conditions of the problem correspond to an affirmative answer ("Yes"). Then comes the range of the target, although no mention is yet made of how it is to be determined: visually, by the "thousandth" formula or from the rangefinder scale. In the case in point here, the range is given (2300 m). In other problems, however, it could be different, e.g.: "Elevation of tank 4 thousandths." In this case the trainee determines the range himself using the "thousandth" formula. After the trainee selects the bearing of the target using the chart from the range to the target, in our case 3000-1000 m, he then finds that to destroy the tank, SP assault gun and other armored targets at this range he has to use the ATGM. This will also be the exact answer to the question in the problem: "What BMP weapon can be used to destroy the tank?"

Now he can clarify the question: "How"? Moving along as indicated on the chart, we come to the next entry: "Which target?," and we select "Moving" and "Obliquely" as indicated in the conditions of the problem. The trainee's subsequent actions amount to searching for answers to the rest of the questions using the chart. He will find them correctly and on his own, without using the "trial and error" method.

Of course, the soldiers will run into some concepts and definitions right at the outset. By knowing how ready his subordinates are to assimilate the given material, the NCO will know what additions to make to the training chart. For example, he will expand the abbreviations "SAU" [self-propelled assault gun] or "DOT" [permanent pillbox] or go over the "thousandth" formula with an explanation of how to use it, etc. If, however, his subordinates are sufficiently up on these things, the NCO will indicate only where to find the necessary information. Here the regulations, handbooks and manuals will be a help.

The work with the chart and the solution of the problems are done by each trainee in turn. The NCO's main concern will be to ensure that the trainees work properly and as much on their own as possible.

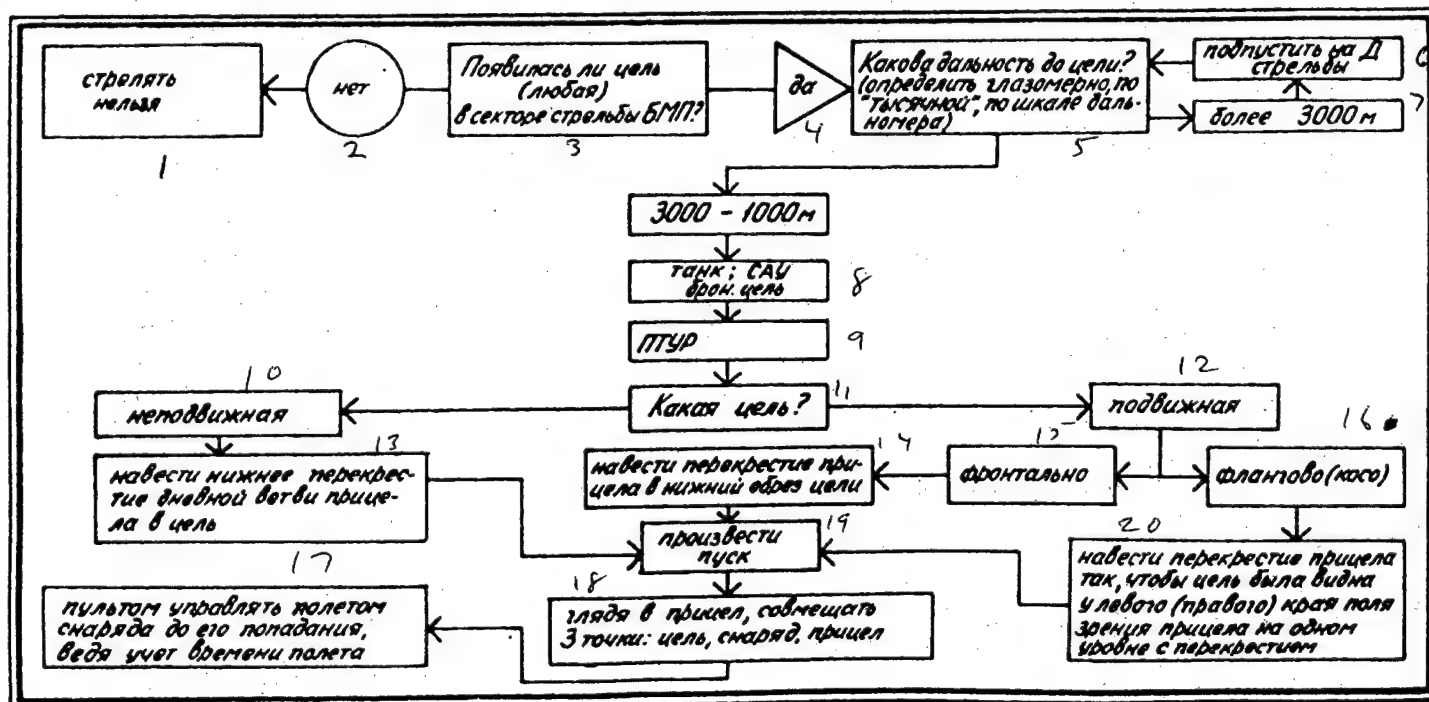
At the start of the training, the subordinates should not be forced to work faster than they are capable of at that particular time. This is especially true of soldiers whose grasp of Russian is not very good. The experience of using this new method shows that it will quickly improve their Russian.

After the trainees carry out several missions, the NCO presents to them a generalized chart or teaches them how to get along completely without it. The main criteria for switching from one training chart to another (or to working without a chart) are that the operations are performed correctly, that the trainees are able to give an accurate verbal account of this operation and that the required pace in meeting a certain standard is observed.

The NCOs must understand that it is not recommended that the trainees commit the charts to memory. Only the simultaneous use of the charts, problems and equipment will ensure success in training accurate gunners.

The training charts and problems can be used not only at scheduled exercises, but also self-training, before live launches and gunnery exercises to check their knowledge of the rules of gunnery, the preparation of the initial settings and during the process of working with the weapons.

According to comments from officers in the subunit, teaching the trainees using the proposed method makes the training more interesting and active and, what is the main thing, significantly reduces the time it takes to train specialists and improves the level of their training. In addition, the role of the junior commanders is also enhanced. They become real organizers of the process of training their subordinates. Every NCO gets the chance to make an objective check of whether his subordinates are developing the necessary skills, abilities and habits not only on the basis of the final results, but also during the exercise itself, and to render the necessary help to the trainees promptly.



Key on next page

Key:

1. Do not fire
2. No
3. Has a target (any target) appeared in the BMP's arc of fire?
4. Yes
5. What is the range to the target? (determine range visually, by the "Thousandth" method or by the rangefinder scale)
6. Allow [target] to approach to firing range
7. More than 3000 m
8. Tank; Self-propelled assault gun; armored target
9. Anti-tank guided missile [ATGM]
10. Stationary
11. Which target?
12. Moving
13. Put lower crosshair of lower branch of sight on target
14. Put crosshair of sight on lower edge of target
15. Head-on
16. Oblique
17. Use console to control flight of projectile until it hits, keeping track of the flight time.
18. While peering into the sight, line up the three points: target, projectile, sight
19. Fire
20. Place sight crosshair in such a way that the target is visible at the left (right) edge of the field of vision of the sight, on the same level as the crosshair.

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CSO: 1801/154

19 May 1986

NAVAL FORCES

ACCELERATION OF WORK PACE URGED BY SUBMARINE CAPTAIN

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 86 p 2

Article by Captain 1st Rank V. Ivanov, captain of a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "Time Is Critical For Initiators of Competition"

[Text] The "enemy" submarine was detected as it was concluding its attack on our missile-carrying submarine. The commander of the sonar section, Senior Lieutenant A. Sulzhenko clearly and quickly reported the target's movement data. RTS [radio-technical service] chief Captain-Lieutenant S. Slyusarenko analyzed the class characteristics in a very operational manner and there followed an immediate confirmation of firing data and the torpedo firing itself...

The schematic in my narration of how a shipboard combat crew operates has, of course, been simplified. I did this consciously to stress the primary point -- the fast speed with which the crew worked in what was for us a most critical situation. This speed helped us forestall an "enemy" who seemed to have a clear advantage. And in doing this, the crew beat the norm for carrying out a counterattack by 25 percent.

The experience of the war years convincingly shows that any hold-up in employing weapons in battle results in severe and even disastrous consequences. But whereas submarine battles then at times went on for hours, such as the duel between M-176 commanded by Senior Lieutenant I. Bondarevich and a Fascist submarine on 28 May 1942, now such battles last minutes and even seconds.

The struggle to gain time in battle is our primary approach to accelerating conditions as well as our approach to the basic tasks during which we plan to increase the crew's tactical training and the combat skills of personnel and totally accomplish our intense socialist commitments. A crew recently returned from an extended ocean cruise. If you take all the minutes and seconds that sailors saved in their struggle to exceed norms, figurative speaking, you wouldn't get an ocean, but you would get a river of time saved.

Where and how can we "trim" these minutes and seconds off of norms that are already rigid? Let's take combat work. How, for example, were we able to

shave one quarter of the time off the standard for a counterattack? Primarily by substantially improving operator training for members of the ship's combat crew. Even junior officers who had just recently assumed the duties of section commanders, such as Lieutenant A. Lychev, felt very confident at their operator positions.

During the cruise our frequent, persistent training drills allowed us to reach better than a twenty percent reduction in the time span between when the order to use our missiles was given and when preparations began. And this was despite the fact that the norm was carefully "adjusted" to equipment capabilities. Commander of the electrical and engineering division [BCh-5] Captain 3rd Rank L. Voronkov deserves the primary kudos for this. A submarine must be appropriately trimmed prior to the start of a missile attack and this depends totally and entirely on the skills of the BCh-5 commander. The engineer-mechanic made great improvements in this by relying on the capabilities of his equipment. He often gave me recommendations on training during the various ranges of submarine movement and he was not satisfied until he achieved a certain time gain.

The achievement of another excellent result -- reaching a 20 percent improvement in the the norm for preparing the vessel for combat, movement and submersion -- came exclusively as a result of tapping the human reserves. This 20 percent significantly exceeds the number stipulated by our socialist commitments.

There is no more automation that could replace manual labor in preparing compartments, superstructures and the bridge for submersion. And if that is so, it means that this is where we have to look for those "excess" minutes and seconds. And we found them. Several compartment commanders even exceeded norms by thirty percent. This was primarily a characteristic of the missile crew that until recently was commanded by Captain 3rd Rank V. Turchin.

A ship's command structure relies not only on the enthusiasm of its personnel in the battle with the second hand and in the major and serious work which lies behind it. This is a small part of it now, for you have to organize people's work effectively to inspire them a little and call them up for some kind of work. For example, we made up a list of things that would provide the best way of comprehensively training personnel for rapid, decisive, skillful actions under the most diverse conditions that arise during the course of battle and when supporting the various ranges of the ship's movement. This was done so that people weren't spontaneous and so that everyone didn't do what they could to find these time reserves, but so that the search could be systematic and directed.

And our struggle to achieve tangible results involves more than just those measures that were directly related to achieving the fastest and greatest possible time gain and the best organization of sailors' work. We can also achieve these indirectly. For example, we are indoctrinating crew members with a high feeling of responsibility for resolving the tasks assigned to them.

I will illustrate this idea. Not long ago several lieutenant's came to the

ship after completing the academy. Each of them was given a certain time to pass the examinations necessary for them to independently carrying out their duties. But when admonishing the lieutenants to strive for honest and conscientious service, political worker Captain 2nd Rank V. Kidanov and I stressed that it was a tradition among the officers in our crew to pass these examinations in as short a time as possible. This was so that the strength of the chain of command weakened by the departure of experienced experts could be restored as rapidly as possible. And their immediate superiors also talked with the lieutenants in this same vein. Of course, I must add that you have to establish a system to constantly monitor the development of former cadets. And then it will become evident why they spend their days and nights on ship and why they passed their examinations significantly earlier than the assigned time.

The lieutenants' early "introduction" into the ranks is very valuable. Every commander knows this. But the primary thing here is that young lieutenants get accustomed to total self-sufficiency from their first steps and that they develop the habit of valuing time, using it efficiently, and so forth.

Acceleration is more than just a matter of time. Working at an accelerated speed means working faster and better. This is exactly how we understand our mission.

Take for example rank classification testing. I am convinced that the generally adopted form for conducting this testing has practically exhausted the potential which it has always had. People, and especially sailors and warrant officers, have lost interest in the very process of testing. And therefore their drive to intensify the study of their specialty is being weakened. We decided on this ship that we had to change the sequence for conducting examinations for rank classifications and to make their form more attractive and their end results more effective. We made the tests competitive and because sailors were trying to win and display better knowledge and skills than their rivals, they began to use their internal reserve, both spiritual and physical, to achieve successes which they would not have been able to approach under normal conditions. I will give you very simple and convincing proof of the benefit of our introducing this innovation. Whereas previously sailors rarely exceeded the norm for switching on the isolating gas mask by a factor of two, it has now become more of the rule rather than the exception to exceed it by a factor of three.

By the way, I would like to say a little about combat training norms. Objective preconditions for reducing norms in accordance with increased equipment capabilities and personnel training are creating conditions for these norms to be exceeded in great numbers and, at time, significantly, as has happened in the crew of our ship. And this work will be reduced as required by the documents that define combat and political training.

There is no doubt that we can and must do a lot ourselves to improve the quality of combat training and to make maximum use of the reserves that we have still not had to put into force. Communists are justified in feeling that at times we do not use enough self-criticism which successes perceive as calming factors. Therefore at the present time the main thing for the crew to

do is to actively maintain the tempo that has been adopted. But there are also obstacles which we cannot remove by ourselves. What do I mean? Let's say for example that a plan for officer command training comes down from above. It has a schedule that includes literally everything: the tempo of the exercise and the number of hours devoted to studying for it, the way the exercise must be conducted. There is no doubt that we have to write up schedules and stipulate conditions. But not to the degree that the ship commander is literally deprived of the freedom to maneuver within the parameters of the plan. And indeed this is the real necessity that is now coming up, depending on the specific missions that a ship has and a number of other factors.

There is one other very serious shortcoming in the plan for officer command training as it now stands. For example it now devotes 10-12 hours to exercises on one type of business correspondence, whereas in actuality several hours of self-study would be totally sufficient for this. Still more time is devoted to several other organizational issues that are not third-rate, but that are also not the most important. And this is approximately half of the time devoted to an officer's tactical training. Moreover, this is a time when there is frequently not enough time for tactical training, the primary element in officer training, and we have to conduct it outside of and in addition to the plan and find other possibilities.

The commander of a ship and a task force must have a lot of independence in the matter of time. Their business is just to gain time. And in the end, people who are not commanders are most interested in having the officers subordinate to them totally and completely trained.

Acceleration which has become the spirit of our daily work requires boldness, initiative and deep party concern for the business at hand. And when something hinders this business, we do not have the right to set our minds at rest until that barrier has been eliminated.

12511
CSO:1801/144

NAVAL FORCES

SERVICE IN RADIOMETRIC (NIS SERVICE) POST DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 6

Article by M. Kabakov, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "We Serve the Soviet Union On The Cliffs of the North:

[Text] They are the first to greet combat ships returning from ocean cruises and the last to see departing ships off.

It was still night here at this radiometric post located on the cliffs of the North. A curtain set with stars shines for a while during the day and the several buildings buried in snow and the web of antennas over them are visible, then the dark silence again falls. And this is when there is no wind. It's worse when there is a storm. And then there's a Force 1 wind, when the wind blows greater than 20 meters per second. Your ears burn from the storm's howls and you don't see snow, but rather a white curtain that rushes head-on to meet you and in an instant it's as if the island has been torn away from its rocky anchor. By the way, service here is the same both summer and winter. Ships pass by on the unfrozen ocean twenty-four hour a day and each of them has to be identified and met: you have to wish them well on their cruise or ...

I had occasion to serve in the Red Banner Mine-sweeper Division of the Northern Fleet right after the war. We were sweeping Fascist mines from the Berents and Kara Seas then. I don't remember any feeling the compared to seeing the dark, rocky giant rise out of the water as we journeyed back to our base. This meant that we had only a few more hours and we were home.

The commander would order, "Signalman, exchange challenges!"

The signal light damper would challenge, signal "dots" and "dashes" would rush toward the post and the ship would settle down.

And then dots and dashes which gave us the "okay" to enter our home port would break out from the post. At that moment, that sailor in the post's signal tower was the most important man in the world to us.

There are such posts in all the sea lanes. They were previously called SNIS (observation and communications services) and were located near naval bases, most often on islands. Each post was a small garrison and "SNIS" sailors were rightly called "the eyes and ears of the Navy." In '41 they were Navy's first to meet the enemy. Many of them died, giving their all to fulfill their duty to the Motherland.

And here, many years later, I was able to visit the post that was associated with so many good memories.

Dark earth and boulders rebuffed by the wind. On the left are the single-story barracks and ahead, above the coastal precipice, the signal tower. Several dozen people serve here, cut off from their Motherland by the very cold water.

A powerfully-build captain-lieutenant led me to a small room and pointed to one of the two cots. "This will be yours. You're invited to my place this evening for tea."

His "place" meant the next door down the corridor. Behind that door were V. Krashenninikov's quarters. He had no other permanent quarters (i.e. on the mainland) because he had been assigned here immediately after naval school.

Then we went up to the tower -- how many times had I seen it from the ocean. We went up the hill on wooden foot-bridges which had ropes stretched along them. The dynamics of distinguishable voices, husky from interference but distinct, filled the tower which rose above the ocean and was packed with various colored rectangles of receiver and transmitter equipment. There was an unknown ship insistently demanding a position at the mooring line and the communications loud-speaker was incessantly inquiring about something. And amid all this discord and seeming disorder sat Sailor Sergey Fedorkov, a rosy-cheeked man with mischievous eyes, who was at home in the tower and who answered inquiries and repeated commands.

His brother Aleksey is also serving here. Did yesterday's school boys from Severodvinsk guess that their voices would be the Motherland's first greeting to those returning home after a many-month long separation?

Prior to being called up, twin brothers Sergey and Aleksey Fedorkov had studied at a ship-building technical school and they dreamed of returning there after their service. By the way, this will be a while yet. But radiometer operator Viktor Malekin will return to his native Olekminsk this spring.

I would not think that tiaga voyenkomat [military registration and enlistment office] workers would see a future radiometer operator in the carpenter-cabinet maker, but facts are facts. Viktor Malekin is able to keep a record number of targets in his visual memory. The essence of this business is not the number of blips that appear and disappear on the screen (but not from Malekin's memory). The main thing is their size. For example, if a tanker appears on the radar screen as a button-sized circle, what size would a splash of water be? It is precisely these splashed of water that Viktor

differentiates, and not only differentiates, but also determines what is there.

Mines once raised columns of water when they impacted: "enemy" aircraft had dropped three mines and Specialist 1st Class Malekin detected them all.

Chaps from the radiometric division are doing a good job. They have equipment which former signal personnel didn't even dream about, but the essence of their service has remained as before. As before, they are the Navy's early warning system.

Lieutenant Pereverzev took me to the radiometric operators. Maybe it was because his wife had arrived or perhaps it was the good weather, but the lieutenant was just beaming. By the way, he told me why there is cable along the foot-bridges. "So that people don't fall. Sometimes storms are so bad in winter that guard changes only every two days."

Pereverzev is the post deputy commander. His circle of responsibilities is very extensive: he makes sure that there is wood for winter (drift wood that the water has washed up on shore), that structures are maintained, that food and fuel are replenished ...

I wasn't able to sleep that night. I remembered a small building in the rustling sands beyond the window. People lived under one roof there also, yet that wasn't a post, but rather a frontier station on the other side of the world. And I again wanted to join the lads in the tower. I went and caught sight of Aleksey Fedorkov. It turned out that he had not left yet. Aleksey quietly reported "Bearing, range" into his microphone. He turned and caught my questioning look.

"Its one of ours."

"We are very high and so we are able to see very far," commented radiometric operator Malekin.

When it was time to leave, Starshina 2nd Class Demidov and Senior Sailor Panchenko gave me a letter. "To Northern Fleet Sailors" appeared on the envelope.

Vera Konstantinovna Khakhayeva had written. Her husband had served here as a signal man during the war.

12511

CSO: 1801/144

NAVAL FORCES

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF AROUND-THE-WORLD SUBMARINE CRUISE NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 6

Article by Reserve Captain 1st Rank G. Savichev: "Around The World Under Water"

[Text] This was the first time the editors had given me such a nebulous goal for my trip: a naval ship. But since I had had to undergo such a strict medical evaluation prior to this, I could guess that they were commissioning me to do something difficult and unusual.

It was explained on-site, in the office of an admiral who commanded a submarine force: "Do you want to take part in an extended cruise in a nuclear submarine?"

"Of course," I said and curiously asked, "For how long?"

"You'll find out at sea," was his answer.

Polar night. A detachment of submarines silently left their home moorings. This was 20 years ago.

The steel of the pilot house deck crackled under our feet. The detachment commander, Rear Admiral Anatoliy Ivanovich Sorokin, who was in a design point that was not visible to us, gave the command to dive. Everyone who was above, ship commander Captain 2nd Rank Vyacheslav Timofeyevich Vinogradov, the duty officer, the helmsman-signal man and myself, assigned to the nuclear submarine as a special correspondent, used the vertical steel ladder to quickly drop below into the womb of the underwater giant. The massive hatches closed with a clang. They would not open again for a long month and a half. The submarines went into the ocean depths.

And this is when the address by Commander-in-chief of the Navy was broadcast to personnel in the detachment. It stated that our cruise was an important event in the history of the Navy and that this was the first underwater around-the-world cruise for a detachment.

A cruise on a nuclear submarine can be compared to a stay in a hermetically sealed (without windows and without doors), corked multi-room apartment. You

do not sense motion. Is it day or night outside? This is the clocks were not changed when we passed from one time zone into another. We lived on Moscow time. The pitching that happens so often on the surface of the ocean was totally missing. It was as if the ship were standing on a solid concrete foundation. And its a pity. Even an annoyance such as the pitching which sailors on surface ships so often curse would to some degree have diversified our work-days.

The rare looks at the surface through the periscope were a real treat for those allowed up to the eyepiece.

During the initial few days I noticed a lean officer with a white, almost waxen face. He was the commander of the electrical and engineering division, Captain 3rd Rank Engineer Stanislav Pavlovich Samsonov.

Electrician Valeriy Kvachko, now chief engineer at an enterprise near Moscow, praised his commander thusly.

"This man is an engineer to the core. He is self-lessly devoted to his equipment. For him, they are all there is."

The simplicity of his conversation and his readiness to show concern for people won over other sailors. A third reason was his resolution.

A young sailor told me, "Submariners have an exercise called 'Rescue from a sunken submarine'. You have to climb with special equipment into a torpedo tube which is then tightly closed. It is close, dark and damp in the tube. The first time I looked into it, it made my flesh creep. And where do they toss you from this tube? They say to the bottom of the pool and you then have to get to the surface. You think about it and get fear-struck. But then the division commander came forward and said, "You may be more confident if I go with you." Well, it's another thing when the commander is with you. I climbed into the tube behind him and felt that it wasn't all that bad.

I can't say that the cruise was as tranquil as a stay in a resort. Things happened. But the skill, the crew's self-control and the ship commanders' professionalism and composure were always paramount.

One day, and now I don't even remember which ocean we were in, the sound of the klaxon broke the silence in the compartments. I rushed to the control center which was where I was supposed to be according to the cruise list. The detachment's flag navigator, Dmitriy Ernestovich Erdman, a man of exceptional internal culture and an irreproachable expert, was bent over a map in the navigator's tower mulling over something.

"A foreign nuclear submarine on a head-on course."

"Bearing... Range... Bearing... Range..." the impassive voice of the sonar operator reported to the control center.

The on-coming submarine didn't "see" or hear us because, judging from the plot which the navigator was marking, there were no signs that the other submarine

was taking any actions to assume a safe course.

The submarines closed and Vinogradov carefully followed the actions of the on-coming submarine. Information was coming in to the commander from all observation posts and he classified it and extracted the essence so that he could make the correct decision instantly.

But the bearing didn't change. This meant that a collision could be unavoidable. But then, having noticed something known only to him, Vinogradov loudly ordered, "Right 20 degrees by compass."

As Erdman later explained to me, the commander abruptly signified the direction of the turn to give the commander of the on-coming submarine a signal.

And his turn in the other direction was immediately evident. "Seeing" each other only by instruments, we passed safely to the right of each other.

Cruise work-days were very similar: duty, training, exercises and short hours of leisure.

This is why the few holidays that were celebrated on the cruise stuck so well in my memory. We greeted Soviet Army and Navy Day with very animated, special happiness. This day was filled with all the sporting competition that conditions would allow, the ship-board amateur talent troop gave a concert and of course there was also a film with a military theme.

On 8 March the political workers prepared a surprise for every member of the crew. Before the cruise had begun and unknown to the sailors, they taped the voices of the crew's wives, children and parents wishing them a happy cruise.

And then these wishes were played somewhere in the middle of the ocean's immensity. No word can express the surprise and delight of those who were the recipients of those good wishes.

Along that same vein, I often remember an insignificant, but moving event. The small cabin where I lived with political worker Captain 1st Rank I. K. Gromov was located next to the officers' mess. Therefore every conversation which took place there was clearly heard.

A quiet voice woke me up late one night when it was totally dark in the cabin. It seemed to be a woman's voice, but how could that be here on a nuclear submarine?

I jumped up from my cot and went out into the corridor, took a step and looked into the officers' mess. No, this wasn't a woman's voice, but rather a child's. One of the officers, probably for the tenth, or maybe the hundredth time, had turned the tape recorder on and was again and again listening to poems which his daughter was reading:

I am a small girl,
I play and sing...

When remembering this event and thinking over the cruise as a whole, about the changes in the moods and psychology of the people who were plucked from the world that they knew and who were hermetically sealed in steel compartments, I think about the grave responsibility which is on the shoulders of the political workers. It is their task to keep the spirits of the sailors at a high level, for the sailors' moods and ability to work and also their desire to accomplish their tasks at the highest level depend on that.

Submarine detachment political workers Nikolay Vitalyevich Usenko, Viktor Nikolayevich Kharitonov, Igor Konstantinovich Gromov and Petr Vasilyevich Lyakhov were very successful in coping with the responsibilities that were entrusted to them.

Political exercises, political information classes, discussions and lectures were regularly held during the cruise. I would say that socialist competition among the guard watches was unusually active, fiery and very fruitful. The sailors' leisure time was very well thought out.

I will use films as an example. All the films brought on board could have been shown in order and that would have been that. But no. Ship political workers carefully developed a schedule for their showing, a schedule that took into account the time on the cruise and the nature of the task being done. For example, at the beginning of the cruise before the sailors became tired they showed dramatic films. Heroic-patriotic films were shown before critical parts of the cruise, such as the Drake Passage, were "assaulted." Comedies were shown at the end of the cruise.

The cruise neared its end. The most crucial and long-awaited moment was at hand. And then the submarine was on the surface. Submarine hatches were opened and fresh, cool air flavored with all the unique odors of the sea burst into the compartments. How surprising and wonderful the world in which we live is! The distant clouds in the sky, the lapping of the waves and the sea gull above the wave all bring delight.

But it was especially pleasing to see the ships that were meeting us. This meant that we had surface precisely in the right location. And it meant that the mission that the Party and the State had assigned us had been carried out with honor.

The Motherland appraised the feats of the sailors at their true worth. Detachment commander A. I. Sorokin, V. T. Vinogradov and L. N. Stolyarov, N. V. Usenko and N. V. Samsonov were awarded the high rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. The remaining members of the ships' crews received State awards.

12511

CSO: 1801/144

19 May 1986

NAVAL FORCES

MORE ON NAVAL PERSONNEL POLICY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Capt 2nd Rank V. Gerzhov, deputy commander for political affairs of the cruiser Zhdanov: "Authority of Seagoing Personnel"; follow-up to article "Entitled to Respect" by Capt 2nd Rank N. Novozhilov. See JPRS USSR Report Military Affairs, UMA-86-016, 13 Mar 86, p 45]

[Text] The officers on our ship read and discussed with great interest the article by Captain 2nd Rank N. Novozhilov, "Entitled to Respect," published on 28 December 1985. I too would like to share some of my thoughts on this matter.

In my opinion, the problem discussed in the article is indeed extremely important at the present time. He who has served in the navy a long time has seen a disappointing loss of prestige for seagoing officers and warrant officers. The missions performed by seagoing personnel are becoming more and more complex, but they sometimes find themselves in a worse position than the shore-based military personnel.

All of this results not just in moral damage, but also in personnel losses. Today, it is a rare thing for a seaman who has served more than a year of regular service to express a desire to enter a naval school, although the vast majority of them speak with profound respect of their commanders and their work, and this respect does not fade with the years. Interest in service afloat is dropping markedly among the officers and warrant officers. The outstanding officers today are not even drawn as much to the commander's bridge, which was always traditional for the navy. Apparently, these changes in assessment are a result of serious deficiencies in the moral and material incentive system for seagoing personnel. Also--let us be frank--by the fact that many organizational matters, matters which frequently do not depend upon the seagoing personnel, have not been worked out.

There is no need to repeat the examples cited in N. Novozhilov's article. They are all typical of our situation as well. I would like to add something, though.

The seagoing officer or warrant officer's service involves an intense work schedule and an extensive range of duties, and it naturally requires a lot of

time and effort. They do not always get all of the days-off guaranteed by law, by far, however. This matter is determined by the corresponding commanders and chiefs. Work styles differ, however. On some ships the people work and rest in a normal manner, while on others the very word "day-off" is sometimes perceived as "out of line." Is it not time to put this matter into proper order, to officially define it.

The improvement of material incentives for the work of seagoing personnel is another matter awaiting resolution. We have established material rewards for serving at sea, for example. Transfer to a station on shore nullifies the entire length of service at sea, however, and if one rejoins the seagoing personnel, he has to start all over. He has to build up his length of service again. And what if one has had 10 or 15 years of seagoing service before? I do not feel that everything is adequately well-based in this matter.

It is enormously important to the officer and the warrant officer to receive moral evaluations for his service. But what sometimes happens? An officer serves honorably and conscientiously for 15-20 years. And not just conscientiously, but under the special circumstances which long cruises constitute. State awards are presented to seagoing personnel, of course. There is no disputing that. But are there not too many various formal "filters" in this matter, which possibly make sense for those who serve on shore, where real merit is sometimes difficult to reveal.

I would also like to voice my opinion about Captain 2nd Rank N. Novozhilov's suggestion about chest insignia for meritorious sailors. This is an important question, but it has gone many years without resolution. Why? Do fitting moral incentives for outstanding people in the navy not contribute to the cause?

The chest badge "For A Long Cruise" enjoys great respect among the sailors. In my opinion, however, it is awarded at the sites with inadequate reasoning. The first thing taken into account is how far the ship has sailed from the native shores. The badge is not awarded to Black Sea sailors for a cruise in the Mediterranean, for example, regardless of the length of the cruise. But not everyone has the good fortune to make a round-the-world cruise, and a long stay at sea, separated from the native shores, which is most frequently more tiring and difficult, is unjustifiably belittled.

Incidentally, things are not clear with respect to the badge itself on our ships. The last model has been acknowledged as being inferior to the former one in both quality and attractiveness. There is presently a great deal of talk on the ships that the decision has been made to return to the old model but to issue the present badges until the supply runs out. If such a decision has been made, we can only welcome it. If not, it would apparently be a good thing to consider the matter.

I hope that everything I have said will be understood correctly: it is not a desire to stand out or to receive a lot of benefits which motivates me and my comrades to speak of the need to enhance the authority of the sailor and the prestige of his profession. We are motivated by the profound conviction that

the resolution of these matters will have a beneficial effect upon the manning of the navy with seagoing personnel and upon their work. It is with good reason that questions having to do with proper incentives for the work are at the center of attention today. This is demonstrated by the following from the draft new edition of the CPSU Program: "We must exercise strict control over the measure of work and the measure of consumption, increase the interest of the collectives and of each worker in achieving better national economic results, and skillfully combine moral and material incentives for the work."

11499

CSO: 1801/145

SPECIAL TROOPS

ARTICLE ON RAILROAD TROOPS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Col Yu. Kirsanov, group chief, Central Administration of Military Lines of Communication, USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Cost of Idle Time"]

[Text] It is well known that our railroad transport is the true living nerve center of the economy. And it works at great intensity. Under these conditions it is becoming ever more difficult to seek out reserves for increasing deliveries. This is why saving the so-called transport resources is today taking on special, extreme importance.

Let us take the question of above the norm idle time for railroad cars in freight operations. Last year alone, according to data of the Ministry of Railways, it led to a situation in which the economy received the equivalent of more than 700,000 fewer rail cars than expected.

Construction materials constantly are the largest group of goods delivered in the country. Therefore, the greatest losses of transport resources also occur during their delivery. And here it must be said that no small part of them is associated with military construction.

Let us refer to the facts. In the first six months of last year fines levied for stoppages of rail cars engaged in freight hauling operations of construction units and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Defense totalled more than a million rubles. As a result of energetic measures being taken by the command and the military lines of communication organs, overall these fines have begun to decline. But in the Baltic, Kiev and Odessa military districts they are continuing to grow. They are not declining in the Ural or the Transbaykal military districts. What is the matter?

It would seem that at each stage of production the transport factor would invariably be in the field of vision of the military builders. They are themselves interested in the most rapid loading and unloading of rail cars. Yes, and construction norms and regulations require: "Before the beginning of construction and assembly work, construction production must be provided, including... the construction of spur tracks to the construction site and supply bases on the rail lines."

In other words, to guarantee timely unloading of rail cars it is necessary to begin the construction of each facility by erecting supply depots on the rail lines, spur tracks and sidings. However, it is precisely these requirements which frequently are not fulfilled.

Let us recall that state time norms exist for handling rail cars on spur tracks. They are calculated in accordance with the regulation on railroads approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. The capabilities of the means of mechanization and technical equipment being used are taken into account. These norms must be known well and strictly fulfilled. This is also true of the requirements of another document, which determines the relationship between the railroad and the users of transport. This is the agreement on the operation of the spur track. In it are stipulated the procedure for notification about the delivery of rail cars; their number in a single group; the time required for loading and unloading; the length of the loading or unloading area; means of mechanization, etc. Apropos of this, officers of the military routes of communication service, representing the interests of the USSR Ministry of Defense on all types of transport, must take part in compiling these agreements. It must be so. But it is far from always the case. And I will show through this example what this leads to.

In concluding an agreement on the operation of a spur track, Lt Col D. Kotov, chief of a reinforced concrete goods factory, decided to get by without the participation of a representative from the military routes of communication service. He said that he could handle it himself, it was not a complicated matter. Nevertheless, he erred and incorrectly indicated the length of the loading area for the goods. As a result, in January of last year alone the factory paid fines for stoppages of rail cars in a sum of more than 12,000 rubles. Now the situation is such that if a 140-150 meter longer line is not built immediately and the necessary means of mechanization are not allocated, a further increase in fines is unavoidable.

And the situation at the loading and unloading areas which belong to the UNR [office of the work supervisor] where Col F. Bykov is chief, can be characterized by one word -- dump. Fines, naturally, are increasing. There is no display track, as a result of which shunting work is made difficult. There is insufficient capacity to offload cement; there is a lack of warehousing space; and the unloading area is small. It is obvious from everything that additional capital investments have long been required for transport construction.

At the same time often the opinion can be heard that construction of spur tracks and transport facilities is the business not of military construction personnel, but of railroad workers. Let us ask the question in this way. Who needs these facilities? Of course, the majority of railroad stations have common use loading and offloading areas, which can always be placed at the disposal of military construction personnel. But, you see, the volume of freight turnover which the construction personnel have is usually such that it is doubtful that these common use facilities will suit them. The question inevitably arises about construction of their own spur tracks and other transport facilities. We note that the numerous fines which have to be paid

at times substantially exceed the expenditures required to build goods handling facilities.

In those places where this is understood and there is a businesslike approach to solving transport problems fines are a rarity. This is true, for example, in the UNR where Capt 1st Rank V. Tsvetnoy is the chief. How do they succeed there in keeping within the time norms for handling rail cars? First, by building their own spur track. This makes it possible to accelerate the offloading of rail cars and to set up the delivery of a portion of the arriving goods directly to the construction sites, without intermediate warehousing at the base. Moreover, when necessary additional offloading equipment are rented from their neighbors.

It is precisely such a proprietary and state oriented approach which must become the rule. Here the commissions which check the transport activities of military units, including construction units, play an important role.

The struggle against rail car stoppages is, of course, only a part of the important problem of improving the effectiveness of transport work. However, it is precisely here that army and navy troops and military construction personnel can and must make a great contribution to this important matter of truly state significance.

9069

CSO: 1801/0135

SPECIAL TROOPS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION: 1985 RESULTS OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "In the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy -- On Shock Watch"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, along with the Central Committee of the trade union for workers in the construction and construction materials industry have summed up the results of Socialist competition among military construction workers in 1985.

Having widely developed competition for a worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, the workers at military construction projects, industrial enterprises, design and exploratory organizations, and the billeting and operating organs and institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense made their worthy contribution to the cause of further improving the combat readiness of the forces.

Comprehensive programs for increasing labor productivity; reducing the cost of construction and assembly work and manufactured products; improving planning and management; introducing progressive forms of labor organization and wages; and economizing on material and fuel and energy resources are being implemented consistently. Work is being carried out to further strengthen state, military and labor discipline.

The majority of collectives of organizations and enterprises successfully fulfilled the targets for the year and for the 11th Five-Year Plan. The program for design and exploratory work was fully implemented.

Construction personnel from the Moscow and Odessa military districts; collectives from the organizations led by Comrades G. Glazunov, M. Gromenko and L. Tyurikhov; and the enterprise where Comrade R. Khlebnikov is chief are greeting the 27th CPSU Congress with the highest production results. For the results of 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan these collectives were awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade-Union Council] and the All-Union Komsomol.

The construction administration collectives of the Moscow PVO [Air Defense] District and the Northern Fleet; the organizations led by Comrades E. Borisov, F. Zheberlyayev, F. Kapura, Yu. Nenakhov and L. Khizhnyak; and the collectives of enterprises whose chiefs are V. Grishchenko, S. Zakitnyy, V. Katsyuruba, S. Lekhovitskiy, V. Moskalev, A. Nekrasov and B. Flerov fulfilled the annual targets for the main production and economic indices and Socialist commitments undertaken.

Among design and exploratory organizations, the collectives headed by comrades S. Voinov, V. Volkovskiy and V. Kharitonov were recognized as the victors in Socialist competition. Among the billeting and operating organizations, the victors were the collectives led by Comrades I. Abramenzkov, V. Borisov, Yu. Zhagin, V. Ponomarev and V. Telebza.

At the same time, last year many construction organizations did not fully use their capabilities and reserves. Builders in the Transcaucasus, Baltic, Transbaykal, Far East, Volga and Ural military districts, and the organizations led by comrades N. Andreyev, V. Bozhko, V. Zotov, O. Isupov, V. Katunin, V. Mishchenko, G. Moyseyenko, Ye. Tomilov, V. Khlustsov and V. Chernenko did not fulfill the plan targets and the Socialist commitments which they had made.

At the construction projects of these administrations the level of organization of production and labor are low; the achievements of scientific and technological progress are slow to be introduced; construction machinery, mechanisms and auto transport are being used inefficiently; and the quality of construction and assembly work leaves much to be desired. Not everywhere are effective measures being taken to strengthen military and labor discipline and observance of the rules pertaining to safety equipment.

The complex and responsible tasks facing military construction personnel in the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan demand a further improvement in the effectiveness and quality of construction production; its transition to intensive development; and the use of all reserves and capabilities to improve further labor productivity.

It is necessary to improve the methods for labor organization and production management; more rapidly mechanize manual operations; devote the necessary attention to the certification and more effective organization of work places; facilitate the extensive introduction of brigade cost accounting; and study and disseminate advanced experience in the organization of effective work, accumulated during the course of Socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The motto of the 12th Five-Year Plan is reconstruction, realism and acceleration. This means that from the very first days conditions should be provided everywhere for precisely organized and highly effective work. A top priority task of the chiefs of construction projects, commanders, political organs, engineering and technical workers and party, trade union and komsomol organizations is to mobilize all collectives to seek reserves for increasing the effectiveness of construction production; for the battle to strengthen

military and labor discipline; for the frugal expenditure of material, labor and financial resources; and for improving quality of capital construction.

The fate of the construction program of the 12th Five-Year Plan in the final analysis is decided in the labor collectives, the brigades, and at each workplace. On the conscientiousness, activeness and discipline of each worker depends the realization of plans for the further socio-economic development of the country; increasing the well-being of the Soviet people; and strengthening the defense might of the homeland.

The high socio-political uplift associated with the discussion of pre-congress party documents was a new and powerful impetus for increasing labor and political activeness of military construction personnel. This patriotic mood was vividly demonstrated in the initiative by military construction personnel and workers in the billeting and operating service of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, who came forward with the initiative to develop Socialist competition under the slogan, "We will fulfill the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and strengthen the defense capability of the homeland through our shock labor!" This appeal by the military construction personnel of the capital district was widely supported in ministry of defense construction and billeting organs.

The USSR Ministry of Defense, the main political administration of the Soviet army and navy, and the Central Committee of the trade union of construction and construction materials industry workers express their firm conviction that the personnel of military construction units; construction, design and exploratory organizations, scientific research organizations, industrial enterprises and billeting and operating organs will multiply their efforts in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and Socialist commitments for 1986, and will assuredly launch and lay a reliable basis for implementation of the plans of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

9069

CSO: 1801/0135

19 May 1986

REAR SERVICES/DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE ON IMPROVEMENT OF TROOP QUALITY OF LIFE

Moscow TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNIKH SIL in Russian, No. 1, Jan 86
p 3

[Unattributed report: "All-Army Conference on Improving the Quality of Troops' Life"]

[Text] On 28-29 November 1985, an All-Army Conference on Improvement of the Quality of Troops' Life took place in Moscow. Participating were troop commanders from military districts, groups of forces and fleets and members of military councils; chiefs of political directorates, deputy troop commanders of military districts, groups of forces, rear area fleets, commanders, political workers and rear area specialists, representatives of all Services of the Armed Forces, workers of the finance, billeting and maintenance services and military engineers.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, opened the All-Army Conference.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. K. Kurkotin, deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union, chief of the Rear Services of the Armed Forces of the USSR; and Colonel General A. D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, presented reports at the plenary session.

Colonel General V. N. Dutov, chief of the Central Finance Directorate of the Ministry of Defense; Colonel General of the Medical Services F. I. Komarov, chief of the Central Military Medical Directorate of the Ministry of Defense; and Colonel General N. V. Gryaznov, chief of the Main Billeting-Maintenance Services Directorate of the Ministry of Defense, delivered speeches at the conference.

The reports were discussed afterwards.

The All-Army Conference participants visited an exhibition organized by the Headquarters of the Rear Services of the Armed Forces and the Central Directorate of the USSR Ministry of the Defense, and inspected the military management of the Guards' Kantemirovskaya Tank Division. This military unit was awarded a Diploma, First Class, as a result of All-Army inspection-

competition for the best garrison material and living conditions.

Lieutenant General D. A. Volkogonov, Colonel General V. N. Dutov, Colonel General of Medical Services F. I. Komarov, Colonel General I. D. Isayenko, Lieutenant General F. P. Petrov, Lieutenant General N. V. Gryaznov and Lieutenant General Ye. I. Goldberg delivered reports on the sections' work.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, spoke at the conference. In preconference documents he said that promoting the steady growth of the peoples' welfare is one of the primary tasks of the social policy of the Communist Party. In light of this, it is also necessary to review the matter of the overall satisfaction of the material and everyday requirements of Army and Navy personnel. It should be clear to everyone today that organization, discipline, and a rise in the military preparedness of units and ships depend significantly on the structure of everyday military life, full achievement of the authorized pay and allowances of each soldier, and provision of living quarters for the families of officers and warrant officers.

Much has been done in this direction in recent years. However, the USSR minister of defense stressed that there is great and intense work ahead. The tempo of construction of living spaces, and culturally and domestically significant sites, with number one priority given to independent garrisons, must be increased.

A special place in the work of improving the living and working conditions of the soldiers must be occupied by the organization of field living conditions. Well organized living conditions at exercises exert a beneficial influence on increasing the level of the troops' field training and preparedness for resolute and sound actions in any situation.

In conclusion the USSR minister of defense assigned the tasks for the immediate and distant future.

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CSO: 1801/146

DOSAAF

MILITARY DRIVER TRAINING REVIEWED

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 3, Mar 86 p 8

[Article by Col A. Lukyanov, senior officer with the civilian training system of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "Not Just a Technical Specialist"]

[Text] Drivers of military vehicles. It would be difficult to imagine the modern army without this large category of fightingmen. The success of the units and subunits in combat depends in great part upon their professional skill, their mastery of driving techniques, their physical conditioning and their moral-psychological preparation. Colonel A. Lukyanov, senior officer with the civilian training system of the USSR Ministry of Defense, shares his thoughts about the requirements which should be made of the drivers training in DOSAAF organizations and what kind of military driver the regular officers-and-motor vehicle specialists would like to see.

The Soviet Armed Forces today have first-class combat equipment and weapons, which require good professional, moral and volitional qualities of the personnel. The success of the military driver's service depends in great part upon his training prior to being drafted into the Armed Forces--that is, during his training at a DOSSAF school.

We know that many letters are received from the military units containing words of gratitude to the collectives of the training organizations for their excellent training of drivers. For example, the commander of the unit in which Sergeant A. Shumov serves wrote the Krasnopresnenskaya Motor Vehicle School. He reported that the former student rapidly mastered the specifics of the military driver's job and then became a junior commander. Instructor S. Delikhovskiy was his teacher at the motor vehicle school. Former students at the Lipetsk Motor Vehicle School Yu. Uvarov, I. Baranov and A. Korchagin, students of instructor S. Andriyenko, serve with excellence. Many such examples could be cited.

Far from all of the requirements with respect to the military driver's knowledge are taken into account in the training organizations, however. These deficiencies are detected immediately, during the period of additional training for drivers in the units, during their very first month in the service.

The new drivers are not confident when driving vehicles in a column, particularly under difficult road conditions, in fog or during a snowfall. They become rattled in road conditions of even medium complexity and are slow to react, sometimes reacting incorrectly, to unexpected obstacles. Certain training organizations apparently count on all of these gaps being filled in during additional training in the military service.

But it is not just a matter of how well the former student has learned road skills. Military service conditions make greater demands of the drivers and impose additional responsibilities upon them. First of all, a soldier/driver must be able to operate different kinds of motor vehicles, must be prepared to take over any vehicle in the subunit. And looking even further ahead, even the vehicle of a possible enemy. Most unfortunately, however, many graduates of DOSAAF schools have learned to drive a certain kind of vehicle but have an extremely vague understanding of the others, including those most commonly used in the army (the GAZ-66, the ZIL-131, the Ural-375 and modifications of the latter.)

The military chauffeur must be able to drive motor vehicles, armored personnel carriers and tractors in roadless areas, through snowy virgin land, in swampy terrain and in sand, to perform in a contaminated area, to ford streams and cross on ice bridgings, and to work with assault river-crossing equipment. It is therefore very important for him to know how to use means of enhancing cross-country capability and the system for adjusting the tire pressure, being careful to observe permissible speeds for driving with reduced pressure.

The ability to feel confident in mountainous and mountain-and-taiga terrain. For drivers of vehicles with amphibious features, the service conditions dictate that they be able to find descents to water barriers, to operate the vehicle afloat and to use the water removal systems.

All of this can be achieved with a skillful combination of practical and theoretical classes involving the use of training equipment and visual aids. Some of the graduates of the motor vehicle schools find that they know absolutely nothing about these matters, however, have not been trained to use winches for self-recovery and do not know the rules for towing out stuck vehicles or evacuating them. And this is not surprising: almost no attention is given to the towing of trailers at the schools.

There is no denying that it is not always possible to create complex road situations at the motor vehicle training grounds and on the transport driving routes, but the students can and must be told about them, prepared for making the correct decision and provided with a solid theoretical foundation for operating in possible road situations. Training films, slides, popular and scientific literature should be more extensively used for this.

I need to say something also about another important aspect of the matter: the military driver must be able to maintain the motor vehicle, the armored personnel carrier or the tractor in good working order. Given the extensive technical equipment of the training organizations, it would seem that the students would be able to obtain the necessary knowledge there. In fact,

this is not always the case. The graduates of certain schools are unable to identify or correct the simplest malfunctions in the systems and mechanisms, are not confident when it comes to making adjustments during maintenance, and do not know the extent of the technical servicing or how often it must be performed.

As a rule, these things are caused by negligence and compromises when covering the training subjects. And such a generally good motor vehicle school as that in Kaliningrad (oblast), for example, even though there are excellent trainers in the practical laboratory classroom, the classes in technical servicing are conducted on engines set up separately for making adjustments with the engine running.

The poor training of the students is sometimes caused also by the poor professional qualities of the instructors. At the Kerki Motor Vehicle School in Chardzhou Oblast and at the Combined Technical School in Chardzhou, for example, instructors G. Mitrofanov, M. Omarov and S. Dzumbayev themselves have a weak understanding of the ZIL-130. This was demonstrated by an elementary test.

A balanced combination of the training of a technical specialist and a skilled fightingmen must be one of the important directions in the accomplishment of the complex tasks involved in training drivers for the Armed Forces. It is a known fact that a student who is fairly well trained as a driver but knows little about the specific features of the regular service can become disconcerted in the unaccustomed situation at first. Experience has shown that the overcoming of the constraint barrier by an individual only remotely acquainted with military work keeps him for a time from manifesting the positive qualities inherent in his character and at first keeps him from developing as a specialist.

In order to intensify the military focus in the training of students in a specialty, it is therefore essential to strive to see that each of them actually adheres to the combined-arms regulations and learns to be absolutely obedient, and to develop in the students will-power, boldness, initiative, a love for the equipment they are studying and confidence in its capabilities. In other words, to place them into the framework of their future service at the outset.

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CSO: 1801/145

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES... 1.3.86

RECRUITING EFFORT DIRECTED TOWARD MINORITY NATIONALITY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA in Russian of 13 March 1986 is a special edition of 8 pages devoted entirely to the promotion of service in the officer corps. The front page headline reads: "Special Edition of 'KT' discusses the profession of officer of the Soviet Armed Forces". The various articles include discussions of military-patriotic education (page 2), a commentary by a cadet currently attending the Zhitomir Higher School for Radio-electronics of the PVO (page 3),

On page 3 N. Amanov, a student currently completing general education school writes to the editor that while he has a good grounding in other subjects, he is experiencing "several difficulties with the russian language". He asks whether some special consideration is possible under such circumstances. The editor's response states that "together with the written examination (combined) in russian language and literature, it will be possible, at the request of a graduate of a national school, to write a dictated examination." Further, it states that oral examinations in the minority language are available through the republic military commissariate. These will make entry to a military school possible.

Other articles examine life in military and naval schools (pages 4-5), what documents are required for application to a military school (page 4), service in Afghanistan (page 6), and the work of a political officer (page 7). The edition concludes on page 8 with a list of the names and addresses of a number of military schools.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

MILITARY SCHOOLS LISTED

Ashkhabad KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA in Russian 13 Mar 86 p 8

[Article by deputy editor M. Shalayev "Schools for the Officer Profession: Where to Go to Study"]

[Text] MILITARY POLITICAL

Riga Red Banner Higher Military Political School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union S. S. Biryuzov (226028, Riga, 28);

Minsk Higher Military Political Combined Arms School (220067, Minsk, 67);

Sverdlovsk Higher Military Political Tank-Artillery School (620108, Sverdlovsk, I-108);

Leningrad Higher Military Political School of Air Defense Forces (198324, Leningrad, L-824);

Kurgan Higher Military Political Aviation School (540025, Kurgan, 25, obl.);

Kiev Higher Military Political School (252145, Kiev, 145);

Donetsk Higher Military Political School of Engineering and Signal Troops (340090, Donetsk, 90);

Simferopol Higher Military Political Construction School (333037, Simferopol, 37);

Lvov Higher Military Political School imeni Order of the Red Star (290028, Lvov, 28);

Military political schools prepare officers with a higher military-political education for the Services of the Armed Forces and service branches (at the Lvov School, officers are given higher military political education as military journalists and cultural and educational workers). The training lasts 4 years.

Schools accept soldiers who are CPSU members, CPSU candidate members and Komsomol members and who have shown an inclination for party work, by recommendation of the political organs of the Soviet Army and Navy; young civilians who are CPSU members and candidates, by recommendation of the CPSU raykom (gorkom); and Komsomol members, by recommendation of the Komsomol raykom (gorkom).

Entrance examinations are conducted at the level of secondary school programs in history of the Soviet Union, geography, mathematics (orally), Russian language and literature (written).

Those entering the Lvov School take examinations on the history of the Soviet Union and geography (orally), Russian language and literature (written and orally), and also interviews are conducted on the chosen specialty--journalism or cultural and educational work.

COMBINED ARMS AND TANKS

Alma Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev (480094, Alma Ata, 94);

Baku Combined Arms Higher Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of AzSSR (370128, Baku, 128);

Kiev Twice Red Banner Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni M. V. Frunze (252066, Kiev, 66);

Leningrad Twice Red Banner Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni S. M. Kirov (198903, Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 3);

Moscow Orders of Lenin and October Revolution, Red Banner Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Supreme Soviet RSFSR (109380, Moscow, Zh-380);

Ordzhonikidze Twice Red Banner Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union A. I. Yeremenko (362006, Ordzhonikidze, 6);

Tashkent Red Banner, Order of the Red Star Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni V. I. Lenin (700023, Tashkent, 23);

Tashkent Order of Lenin Higher Tank Command School imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Armored Forces P. S. Rybalko (702115, Chipchik, 15, Tashkent Oblast);

Ulyanovsk Twice Red Banner, Order of the Red Star Guards Higher Tank Command School imeni V. I. Lenin (432014, Ulyanovsk, 14);

Kharkov Order of the Red Star Guards Higher Tank Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of UkSSR (310097, Kharkov, 97);

Kiev Order of the Red Star Higher Tank Engineering School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. I. Yakubovskiy (252063, Kiev, 63);

Omsk Order of the Red Star Higher Tank Engineering School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union P. K. Koshevoy (644098, Omsk, 98);

Training at the command schools lasts 4 years; in the engineering schools--5 years.

AVIATION

Kacha Order of Lenin, Red Banner Higher Military Pilots' School imeni A. F. Myasnikov (400010, Volgograd, 10);

Yeysk Order of Lenin Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR V. M. Komarov (353607, Yeysk, 7, Krasnodar Kray);

Armavir Red Banner Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots (352918, Armavir, 18, Krasnodar Kray);

Chernigov Higher Military Air Pilots' School imeni Lenin Komsomol (250003, Chernigov, 3);

Kharkov Order of the Red Star Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union S. I. Gritsevets (310028, Kharkov, 28);

Borisoglebsk Order of Lenin, Red Banner Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots imeni V. P. Chekalov (397140, Borisoglebsk, 2, Voronezh Oblast);

Balashov Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots imeni Chief Marshal of Aviation A. A. Novikov (412340, Balashov, 3, Saratov Oblast);

Syzran Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots (446007, Syzran, 7, Kuibyshev Oblast);

Saratov Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots (410601, Saratov, 1);

Kiev Higher Air Engineering School (252043, Kiev, 43);

Riga Higher Military Aviation Engineering School imeni Yakov Alksnis (226031, Riga, 31);

Voronezh Higher Military Aviation Engineering School (394064, Voronezh, 64);

Tambov Order of Lenin, Red Banner Higher Military Aviation Engineering School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy (392006, Tambov, 6);

Kharkov Red Banner Higher Military Aviation Engineering School (310048, Kharkov, 48);

Kharkov Higher Military Aviation School of Signals imeni Lenin Komsomol of Ukraine (310165, Kharkov, 165);

Achinsk Military Aviation Technical School imeni 60th Year of All-Union Komsomol (662110, Achinsk, 1, Krasnoyarskiy Kray);

Kirov Military Aviation Technical School (610041, Kirov, 41, Oblast);

The course of study at the higher pilots' and navigators' schools, the Kharkov Command School of Signals and the Voronezh Engineering School lasts 4 years; at the higher engineering schools and at the Voronezh school for specialists of "meteorology" it is 5 years, and at the middle aviation-technical schools-- 3 years.

ARTILLERY

Penza Order of the Red Star Higher Artillery Engineering School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery N. N. Voronov (440005, Penza, 5);

Tula Orders of Lenin and October Revolution Higher Artillery Engineering School imeni Tula Proletariat (300029, Tula, 29);

Kazan Higher Artillery Engineering School imeni Marshal of Artillery M. N. Chistyakov (420025, Kazan, 25);

Saratov Red Banner, Order of the Red Star Higher Military Command School imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Major General A. I. Lizyukov (410082, Saratov, 82, Oblast);

Leningrad Order of Lenin, Red Banner Higher Artillery Command School imeni Red October (198052, Leningrad, L-52);

Odessa Order of Lenin Higher Artillery Command School imeni M. V. Frunze (270087, Odessa, 87);

Tbilisi Red Banner, Order of the Red Star Higher Artillery Command School imeni 26 Baku Commissars (330084, Tbilisi, 84);

Khmelnitskiy Higher Artillery Command School (280003, Khmelnitskiy, 3);

NAVY

Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Ushakov Higher Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze (199162, Leningrad, V-162);

Red Banner Caspian Higher Naval School imeni S. M. Kirov (370018, Baku, 18);

Kaliningrad Higher Naval School (236026, Kaliningrad, 26, Oblast);

Order of the Red Star Black Sea Higher Naval School imeni P. S. Nakhimov (335035, Sevastopol, 35);

Leningrad Higher Naval Engineering School imeni V. I. Lenin (188620, Leningrad, Pushkin, 4);

Sevastopol Higher Naval Engineering School (335033, Sevastopol, 33);

The course of study lasts 5 years.

AIR DEFENSE

Yaroslavl Higher Anti-Aircraft Missile Command School of Air Defense Troops imeni 60th Year of October Revolution (150016, Yaroslavl, 16, Oblast);

Kiev Higher Engineering Radio-Technical School of Air Defense Troops (252064, Kiev, 64);

Minsk Higher Engineering Anti-Aircraft Missile School of Air Defense Troops (220057, Minsk, 57);

Pushkin Order of the Red Star Higher School Radio Electronics of Air Defense Troops (188620, Leningrad-Pushkin, 1);

COMMAND ENGINEERING

Perm Red Banner Higher Military Command-Engineering School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union V. M. Chuykov (614015, Perm, 15);

Rostov Higher Military Command-Engineering School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery M. I. Nedelin (344027, Rostov-on-Don, 27);

Kharkov Higher Military Command-Engineering School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union N. I. Krylov (310056, Kharkov, 56).

The course of study lasts 5 years.

DETAILED INFORMATION ON ACCEPTANCE REGULATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE MILITARY COMMISSARIATS OR UNIT HEADQUARTERS.

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CSO: 1801/149

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES U. S. THREAT TO ASIA

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Yu. Lugovskoy: "For a Peaceful Future in Asia"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is one of the largest Asian states. Our country's longest borders are in Asia. On this continent we have true friends and reliable allies. And it is precisely for this reason that the USSR devotes so much attention to maintaining security in Asia.

The program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century, advanced in a statement by M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, is directly related to this problem. The Soviet peace program is in accord with the aspiration of the Asian peoples, on whom the gravest trials have repeatedly befallen. We recall the nuclear firestorm which wiped out Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the monstrous chemical war which Washington waged against the peoples of Indochina. This is why Soviet initiatives have been so widely approved on the Asian continent. Let us note only one of the numerous responses. India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi stated: "The program advanced by the Soviet Union is an alternative to placing arms in space and is a search for real ways to free the earth of nuclear weapons."

All of this is especially urgent in our day, where the desire of U. S. ruling circles to include the continent in the sphere of its militarist preparations and turn it into one more arena of confrontation with the Socialist world is being distinctly manifested. Already at this time a powerful U. S. military grouping is concentrated in the Asiatic Pacific Ocean area, which includes more than a thousand combat aircraft and 140 ships of the 7th Fleet. From the southern part of the Korean Peninsula to the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean is a gigantic arc of U. S. nuclear bases, which envelopes Asia.

The Pentagon is attempting to deploy ever newer and newer types of nuclear and chemical weapons, both directly in the Asian states, and near the continent. Moreover, now American strategists seek to have Asia extensively included in the sphere of operations of the "star wars" program. Stations of the "Space Trek" system for tracking and guidance for targets in space are being built in Micronesia, Japan, the Philippines, Australia and the Indian Ocean.

Realization of these evil designs will increase many times over the danger that nuclear conflicts may arise and will substantially weaken the security of the Asian peoples.

The Soviet Union does not desire such a development of events either in Asia, or on any other continent. It is precisely for this reason that it advanced a specific program for the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons during this century, and it is precisely for this reason that it is insisting on the demilitarization of space. It is entirely obvious that this program is an important contribution to the joint search, with all of the Asian countries, for a common and comprehensive approach to the creation of a system of peace on the continent.

The general Asian security concept could include the well known principles of peaceful coexistence and many other positive ideas. As is known, the Soviet Union and the PRC have pledged not to be first to use nuclear weapons. Mongolia, the DPRK, the countries of Indochina, Afghanistan, India and other nonaligned countries are carrying out a struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Without going into a specific analysis of each of these proposals, it is useful to single out the main point which draws them together. All derive from the need to find a way to ensure security in Asia; a way which would lead not through the arms race, but through disarmament. And in this regard they have something in common with the positions of the Soviet Union. Demonstrating its responsible approach to the destruction of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has extended for three more months its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions. The peoples of the Asian Pacific Ocean region, who have already repeatedly suffered from the nuclear tests being carried out by the U. S. and its NATO allies, have a right to hope that finally the U. S. will answer affirmatively to this peace initiative.

The USSR position on so-called regional conflicts also is of tremendous importance for strengthening Asian security. Their hotbeds in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area, and in southwest and southeast Asia are not dying down. Washington's desire to make the implementation of disarmament measures dependent on these conflicts can already be most clearly traced. Essentially, the demand is being advanced that the Soviet Union reject its support of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. It is being expressed, naturally, not point blank, but in a framework of demagogic rhetoric. They say that everywhere that conflicts take place it is necessary to seek the "intrigues of Moscow." It is not difficult to see that such sophistry is aimed at one thing -- depriving the peoples of the right to defend their independence and declaring the liberation struggle unlawful.

Recently the U. S. has been trying very hard to seek out various kinds of pretexts to justify so-called "low intensity wars," simply stated, forcible interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The consequences to which such distorted logic can lead may be seen from the example of the events surrounding Afghanistan or Kampuchea. That is why the Soviet Union opposes making implementation of disarmament measures artificially dependent on "local conflicts." Yes, we are for their elimination. But not on the basis of the

capitulation of liberation movements to the U. S., whose arbitrariness also gives rise to "hot spots" on our planet.

The sooner that Washington rejects interference in foreign affairs by its forces or the hands of mercenaries, the more quickly regional conflicts may also die down. The interrelationship between universal peace and the freedom of the peoples is obvious. True security can be based only on respect for the independence of every people. The path to peace in Asia, as throughout the world, lies not through the arms race and not through interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The countries of Asia have many problems, complex problems, not subject to quick solution. The majority of these states were recently liberated from colonial dependence. Implementation of the Soviet initiatives could greatly contribute to their development through disarmament. Under conditions of stable security they could direct all of their resources to the goals of creating and ensuring a better future for the current and future generations.

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CSO: 1801/0135

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

VINOGRADOV NOTES U. S. NAVAL DEPLOYMENTS NEAR LIBYA

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by V. Vinogradov: "A Militaristic Orgy"]

[Text] Regular American naval maneuvers are taking place in the southern Mediterranean. The aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga, more than 20 accompanying ships, and carrier aircraft are demonstrating "America's military might" in the immediate proximity of Libyan shores. Military aircraft have been ordered "to encroach without wavering" into the air corridors which are usually used by Libyan civil aircraft. And in the immediate future a third aircraft carrier, America, accompanied by 11 ships is to join up with this naval armada.

Thus, forcible pressure continues against the Libyan Jamahiriya and the war of nerves which the U. S. has unleashed against the sovereign country is intensifying. Under these conditions one must pay attention to the report by the American weekly, Newsweek, which wrote: "Some representatives of the Reagan Administration hope that increasing pressure on Libya will provoke her to an open attack on an American ship or aircraft." This, it turns out, is what Washington is counting on! It needs a pretext for open aggression against Libya. And what would take place next is not difficult to imagine. It is not simply to pass the time that aircraft from American aircraft carriers now located off Libyan shores have for a long time been working out the conduct of bombing and missile strikes on ranges in the Israelian Negev Desert!

Washington's militaristic orgy in the southern Mediterranean is in full swing. A most serious threat of American intervention hangs over independent Libya. World public opinion angrily condemns the outrageous U. S. actions toward the Libyan Jamahiriya and in the most resolute manner demands that Washington cease its most dangerous playing with fire.

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CSO: 1801/0135

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOVIET ARMY PAPER ON U.S. BINARY CHEMICAL MUNITIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by A. Goltz under "Military-Political Commentary" rubric: "An Ominous Step"]

[Text] The American Congress recently completed its latest session. Just under the wire the lawmakers allocated the resources to the Pentagon to begin production of binary rounds. Thus, the United States is close to adding a new type of chemical weapon to its arsenal.

It is no secret that American generals have long been admirers of "silent death." They have used barbaric chemical weapons many times. It happened in the U.S. aggression in Korea and during the years of the "dirty war" against the people of Indochina. And even though this did not give the American militarists victory, this predilection of the Pentagon has not diminished. The United States already has approximately 3 million chemical rounds stockpiled and now they propose to sharply increase the largest arsenal in the world.

This is not just a case of a quantitative increase. American strategists are counting on a significant growth in the capabilities of their chemical weapons with the delivery of the binary rounds. Binary rounds, as is known, consist of two mildly toxic components which when mixed in flight to the target are converted into a deadly gas. By separating the components with a barrier, it is possible to achieve the maximum mixture toxicity. Along with this Pentagon strategists suggest that the use of binary rounds will reduce the possibility of detection and timely protective measures taken by troops and the population at whom the aggression is directed. In addition, in the Pentagon it is considered that the new rounds may also be stored on aircraft carriers as well as secretly stored directly on the borders of the socialist countries.

All this shows clearly that binary weapons are intended for aggression, for a surprise attack. Of course, they will not be stored in the United States but in Europe and Asia. Pentagon generals have absolutely no compunctions with the fact that the use of chemical weapons in densely populated areas of the planet will condemn millions and millions of peaceful people to death. Conducting operational exercises with toxic agents has become a constant

element of all large-scale maneuvers by American troops in both the European and Asian Continents.

During the meetings in Geneva, the USSR and U.S. leaders confirmed their aspirations for a general and total ban on chemical weapons and the elimination of their reserves. The necessity to prevent the proliferation of such weapons was expressed. In connection with this it is appropriate to emphasize that beginning production of binary rounds will seriously hinder achieving these goals. It is really absurd to suggest that increasing chemical arsenals will lead to their elimination. Moreover, many scientists think that the binary technology will make possible the secret production of chemical weapons which will significantly complicate the problem of verification (kontrol). Finally, the relative simplicity of this production technology might lead to its proliferation throughout the world.

The ominous step by the ruling circles in the United States is fraught with very sad consequences and, therefore, the decision to produce a new chemical weapon cannot help but summon up resentment and protest.

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END